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WHEN KATY PLAYS.

When Katy plays the violin
I tremble and go daft!
It isn't that the music whirls
My senses in melodious swirls
But her diminuendos show
Such graceful handling of the bow—
She's mistress of her craft,
When tucked beneath her saucy chin
Then I adore the violin.

When Katy plays the violin
The parrot in his cage
Goes into spasms as the strings
Express unutterable things
Then from a nerve sublime he dares
To mimic those select fanfares
By shrieking out his rage.
The cat and the dog increase the din,
But I adore the violin.

When Katy plays the violin
It makes a dreadful noise!
But oh those dear artistic charms,
The music of her dimpled arms!
There's an invitation in her face,
Her head thrown back with reckless grace—
A kiss in equipoise.
Now I've confessed—absolve the sin—
Why I adore the violin.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE LAND O' THE LEAL.

In the Land o' the Leal, where the heather blooms purple,
The mist on the hills, and God's light on the streams;
Where the glen and the crag and the blue fir commingle—
The Land o' the Leal, that I see in my dreams.

The scent of the morning, the breeze of the moorland,
The glorious trees in their majesty stand;
The ripple of water and rushing of river
Are glorified there, in my health-giving land.

The voice of the people, the Gaelic endearments,
The clasp of the hand for the sake of "langsyne,"
The bonnie wee bairns, and the hardy braw laddie,
In the Land o' the Leal where their welcome is mine.

In the Land o' the Leal, where my spirit roams ever,
I stretch out my hands to the purple-clad hill;
While the mystical beauty weaves patterns unceasing,
And the spell of the moorlands is over me still.

—Helen Urquhart in Chambers' Journal.

SHAKESPEARE.

Marred, murdered, misquoted,
Adapted, mistaken;
And volubly voted
The product of Bacon,
And prefaced with comment,
Abridged, annotated,
By men of no moment
Curtailed and collated.

Sold, sold, and resold,
Bound, bound, bound again,
With edges and tops gold,
Or sprinkled or plain,
The Poems in vellum,
The Dramas in cloth;
And together they sell 'em,
Or separate, or both.

Recited and acted,
And bellowed and spouted,
Extracted, reded,
By amateurs shouted,
And edited, edited
By old or new men,
And frequently credited
With some acumen.

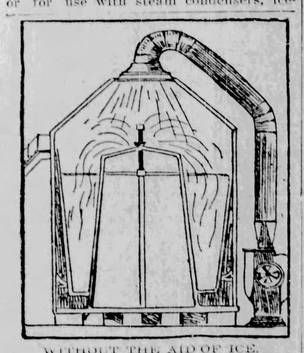
Rhymed, sonnet-ed, ode-d
In immature verse,
With eulogy loaded,
Or just the reverse;
Imitated, dissected,
And parodied, too,
Essayed and selected
For someone's Review.

Trimmed, twisted, translated
To suit every tongue;
Pruned, cut, expurgated
(A gift for the young),
Explained, illustrated,
And turned into prose,
Criticised, emendated
And read? Goodness knows!

—Punch.

WATER COOLING BY A TOWER

In some parts of Mexico it is customary to place water in a porous jar, and when the exterior of the jar has become moist by percolation to swing it by means of straps until the action of the air on the wet surface has cooled the contents of the jar to a palatable temperature. Practically the same idea is here applied in a mechanical way for reducing the temperature of a large quantity of water continuously flowing from a source of supply, the apparatus being intended to supply cool drinking water or for use with steam condensers, ice-



WITHOUT THE AID OF ICE.

making or refrigerating machines, etc. To accomplish the desired result the water is separated into a fine, misty spray by means of a perforated head at the top of the supply pipe, and falls through the air to the receiving chamber below. At one side of this chamber is seen a power fan, which drives a strong current of air into the top of the chamber, mixing it with the spray with considerable force. Joseph E. Swendeman, of Boston, Mass., is the patentee.

CANINE BARBER'S THRIVING BUSINESS

"Clip your dog, sir; clip your dog? Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned."

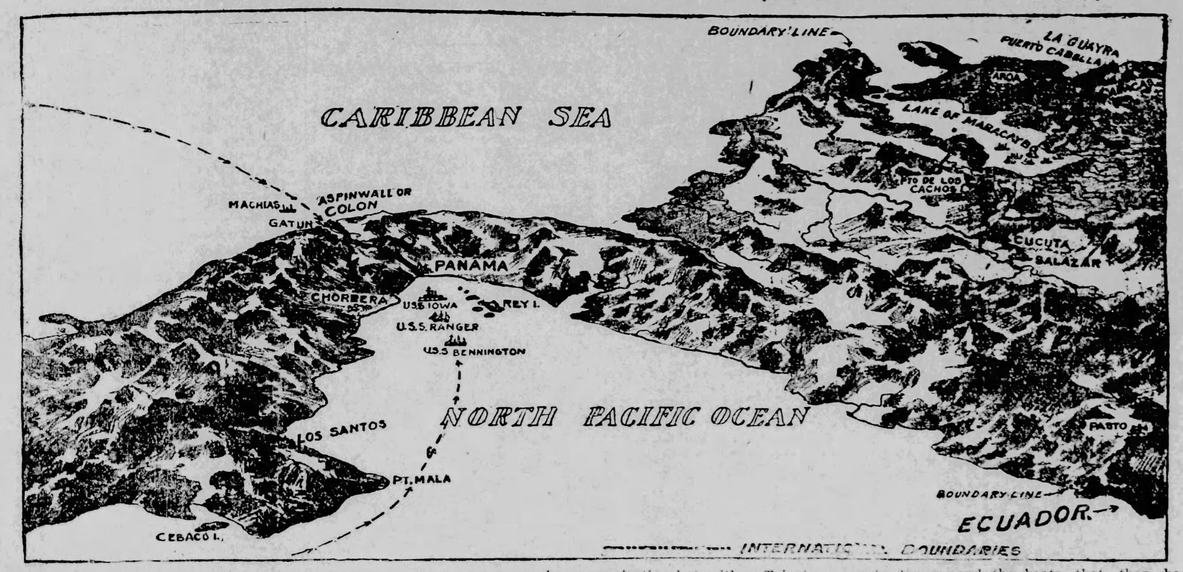
A small, weather-beaten old man, carrying a well-worn leather case, has been frequenting the New York public parks of late, accosting owners of dogs, offering to clip the canines on the spot.

Hundreds of dogs are given an airing in the parks every day, and this itinerant clipper is on hand bright and early for customers. Strange as it may seem he is kept reasonably busy.

In the old case are clippers of different grades, like those used by barbers, half a dozen razors and a pair of scissors. When the old man gets a job he muzzles the dog with a small strap buckled over his jaws, takes him between his knees and begins operations.

At the end of fifteen minutes the dog is shorn, the hair is swept into a small bag and the barber of canines collects 25 cents. This is for plain clipping. When tufts of hair are left about the legs and head higher prices are asked.

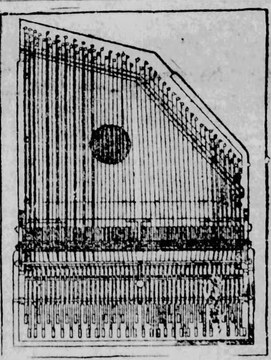
BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PART OF AMERICA WHERE WAR AND REBELLION HAVE BROKEN LOOSE.



The republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador are at war with each other, and the two former have civil war at home. Rebellion is chronic in these countries, and Colombia has been fighting revolutionists for at least two years. It is hard to explain just what it is all about to one unfamiliar with the political conditions. It must be remembered that these are republics only in name. Their presidents are dictators who have obtained their power by leading successful rebellions, and who must ever be on their guard against friends of the men they superseded. It is simply a case of the "outs" against the "ins."" President Castro has aided the rebellion in Colombia simply because the "outs" were his friends and the "ins" the friends of the party he drove from power in Venezuela. So Colombia has returned the compliment and fomented rebellion against President Castro. The position up to date is as follows: Bands of Colombian rebels have been marauding around Panama and Colon with apparently little organization but with sufficient success to send the governor of the province to Cartagena for reinforcements, with which he is daily expected at Colon. They have made the line of railway across the isthmus so unsafe that the United States, which guarantees the operation of the railway, has sent three war ships to protect American interests, and, if need be, to take possession of the isthmus in the interests of peace. A force of 4,000 Colombian troops invaded Venezuela from Cucuta and were defeated on Monday of last week by President Castro's troops, and the boats that they had seized on Lake Maracaibo recaptured. A force of Ecuadorean troops was ready to invade Colombia on Saturday, and a battle near Pasto was reported from Quito to be imminent. Other nations are protecting their interests as well as the United States. France already has a cruiser on the ground; a German cruiser is on her way from Bahia and two more are to go. The United States warships Iowa, Machias and Ranger are on the way, and the Bennington and Philadelphia are awaiting orders.

PUTS A KEYBOARD ON THE ZITHER

An automatic arrangment for producing sweet music from the zither without the necessity of learning to play the difficult instrument has already been designed and shown in these columns, but as a separate tune sheet must be purchased for each piece played it makes the instrument expensive if a large assortment of music is desired. Now we show a zither which will not



PIANO ACTION FOR STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

only be easy to master, but will play any music, no matter how difficult, with the same amount of practice as that required to learn to play the organ or piano. The keyboard is arranged exactly as in those instruments, and thus a player on either of them is enabled to pick up this one with little difficulty. The arrangement of the hammers and dampers is simple, the levers being pivoted to the baseboard directly underneath the strings, and extending through the open rear end of the instrument, where they terminate in the ordinary piano keyboard. When a key is depressed the damper drops and the hammer flies up to the string, the latter continuing to vibrate as long as the latter is held down. As soon as the finger is lifted the damper rises and stops the vibration of the strings before it discords with the other notes struck. Henry Steenbock, of New York City, is the inventor.

MUSIC EMPLOYED TO SOFTEN PAIN

A paragraph is going its rounds of the press respecting "musical dentistry" as practiced in Paris. There is no novelty in the idea, however. Some ninety years ago, in a village near Inverness, there flourished a blacksmith who had considerable local renown as an expert tooth-drawer. But to screw a patient's courage to the sticking point the smith was wont to order his assistant to strike up a stirring lilt on the bagpipes, the instrument being always in readiness for that very purpose. Whether the process of extraction were brief or prolonged, the skirling in the ear of the patient imbued him with fortitude to bear it, and, what suited the careful patrons of the blacksmith, no charge whatever was made for the nerve-soothing pipe music.

Twenty years ago a French "lady doctor" traveled about the country with a caravan, professing to extract teeth, remove tumors, reduce dislocations, heal lameness occasioned by stiff limbs, and perform other cures requiring slight surgical operations, without pain. She drew immense crowds in all the towns she visited, and was for a time the subject of numerous articles in the provincial press. Her modus operandi was this: She had a brass band upon the caravan, a triumphal car, on which her rostrum was placed, and when a certain number of subjects for operations had presented themselves, she arranged them in front of the car, bade the band strike up, and then, with much dexterity, performed the operations one after another as the musicians were lustily playing a lively air. People in the crowd sometimes said that the band was intended to drown the cries of the patients as they were having teeth drawn or wens cut out. But I questioned some of these subjects myself on one occasion, and the reply of more than one to the inquiry whether they felt any pain was that they could not feel the forceps or knife because the band was making such a noise in their ears. Since then the power of music to lull pain has been demonstrated by physiologists, and there are at this day, I believe, professors of "medicine music" among the regular faculty in France, if not in this country.—London News.

Just Like It.

"So his Boston girl was like ice, was she?"

"Yes, ice in hot weather."

"How so?"

"Well, at first she coldly repulsed his suggestion to elope, but later she melted and ran away."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"YANKEE BONANZA."

The Secret of a Gold Mine Lost 20 Years Ago.

When "Yankee" Holman died suddenly in Salt Lake City, Utah, back in the seventies, the secret of the famous "Yankee Bonanza" gold mine died with him. This lost mine which is presumably possessed of fabulous riches, is situated in the Wasatch range of mountains skirting the eastern side of the Uintah Indian reservation, and a systematic search will be made for it as soon as the reservation shall have finally been thrown open for settlement.

What the discovery would mean to the lucky miner who stumbles upon its secret is merely a matter of speculation but there is little doubt that it is by far the richest gold mine within the borders of the state, and the only one in which nuggets have been found in abundance. As a result of the latter fact the theory has been advanced that the "Yankee Bonanza" is not a mine in the generally accepted sense, but merely a cave in which an immense amount of gold nuggets has been stored.

"Yankee" Holman, the one time possessor of the secret, is said to have made the discovery by chance, and in the months that he lived thereafter refused all offers to share the secret with others. It is also said that Brigham Young, the great Mormon leader, labored with Holman along these lines, but without any promise of success.

"Yankee" Holman was a peculiar man. Of taciturn disposition, but a devout Morman, he lived the life of a recluse, and until the discovery of the bonanza was very poor. Then came a sudden and perceptible change in his fortunes. His tithing, which had previously been paid in manual labor, was passed over the counter of the tithing house in gold nuggets, and while he was much disinclined to discuss his find, he dropped frequent hints to the effect that there were others where those came from.

The news of Holman's sudden acquisition of wealth naturally spread with rapidity, and men with means, as well as those rich in promises, made numerous attempts to wrest his secret from him. The efforts, however, were fruitless, and the negotiations never passed beyond the incipient stage. Holman told all comers flatly that the secret was not for sale, and that settled it.

On one occasion three mounted men waylaid Holman, as he was on his way to his mine, and assured him that they would kill him if he did not share his secret with them. He finally agreed to conduct them to the spot, a close watch was kept upon him, and his captors threatened repeatedly that any attempt upon his part to escape would result in his death. The highwaymen were in high glee, and being in a part of the country where there were no settlers, they had confidence in their ability to force Holman's valuable secret from him.

As the party entered a canyon in the locality where the mine is supposed to be situated, however, Holman's features underwent a sudden and perceptible change, much to the surprise of his captors, one of whom at least scented danger, and suggested that the party camp there for the night before proceeding to the mine. The others laughed at his fears, and the party pushed onward. A half-mile further down the canyon, and without the slightest warning, Indians opened fire on Holman's captors from behind the rocks, and two of the number fell from their saddles dead. The third man was mortally wounded, and died within a few minutes. Holman was unhurt, and it was learned subsequently that he had purchased the friendship of the Indians by making them various presents.

Within a month of this tragedy Holman died suddenly and alone. Beneath the hearthstone of his humble home was found a quart can almost filled with nuggets, and among his papers was discovered a partial map of the region which held his secret. The situation of the mine, however, was not marked, and owing to the unfriendly attitude of the Indians to the whites at that time, little search was made for it. Since then the goyernment has supported the Indians in their determination to keep white men out of the country, and for years no attempts, so far as known, have been made to discover the secret.

But when the country is finally thrown open for settlement, hundreds of experienced prospectors will renew the search, and through the exercise of skill and patience it is believed that the lost mine, with its storehouse of riches, will be rediscovered.

Manufacturing in Rhode Island.

The census returns of manufacturers in Rhode Island show that the percentage of capital invested in manufacturing has increased 46.2 per cent. since 1890, while the value of the products has increased only 29.5 per cent.

WORLD'S FIRST FISH STILL IN EXISTENCE

The ceratodus can leave water to go that appeared on our globe. It has been classed as extinct, written in the list of the numerous animal fossils, but it has just been discovered living in different streams of water in Australia.

This singular fish belongs to the group of dipnoies, which means double respiration. It is capable, in fact, of a pulmonary respiration like the most of the batracians, and like fish, has a branchial respiration.

The menagerie of reptiles of the Museum of Natural History of Paris posesses two specimens which it received form Australia. This is the first time that these animals have been seen alive in Europe.

This amphibious fish must have been contemporary with the famous amphibious labyrinthodon, the batrachian giants, living an analogous ps existence, partaking of a nourishment perhaps identical in the beginning of the world, or perhaps because of geological evolutions and atmospheric conflagrations, the selection of species having operated gradually, it had adapted itself to the life in the midst of which circumstances constrained it to live.

The food which it prefers in captivity consists of crustaceans and mollusks, of soft water such as gammarus, copepodes, planorbes, and limnees. In its natural state it is only satisfied in muddy salt water, and hides during the day in profound retreats which keep it from view. It only goes out for food at night.

The ceratodus is one of the first fish into swamps. It is possible, provided that the pond in which it is will permit it, to breathe the natural air but it is doubtful whether it can live long out of the water, its limbs being too feeble to sustain the weight of its body and serve for progress over the ground. It is more probable that it sometimes rises out of the water for the purpose of making a provision of oxygen. It is also said that he can make a noise at night like a loud roar, which is heard at a great distance. —Chicago Tribune.

THE "BRIDE GARRIERS" AMONG OUR CHINESE

Perhaps the queerest trade among the Chinese of San Francisco is that of bride carrier. There are three women following this occupation in Chinatown, and making a comfortable, if spasmodic, income.

The excuse for this trade is the Chinese custom of making the bride an idler

on her wedding day, forbidding her either to walk or stand, and requiring her to be carried from her household to that of her husband by some one of her own sex. It would perhaps be permitted that the bride's mother or some of her female relations should perform this delicate attention, but of late this is considered not at all "swell" among upper-class Chinese and their imitators. The real, fashionable thing to do, and the lucky one as well, is to have a regular professional with a reputation for luck and a correct and insidie knowledge of the ceremonies to be observed. And when a Chinese family wishes to put on a little extra "dog" over the marriage of a daughter, all three of Chinatown's professionals are hired.—Chicago Tribune.

A Profession.

"Do you consider acting a profession?" said the young woman who asks very direct questions.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "at all events, it must be admitted that there are a great many more people professing to act than actually acting."—Washington Star.

WHEN WILL THE WORLD BE FULL?

Mr. J. Holt Schooling, in the July Cosmopolitan, produces statistics to prove that in three and a half centuries hence the world will be full, i. e., will contain a population of 1,000 persons to each square mile of land in the world. This is a density of population which is not far short of being twice that of the thickly massed population of Belgium—572 persons to the square mile. Mr. Schooling says:

If we apply to the future growth of the world's population the rate of increase that has obtained during the nineteenth century—one person per hundred per year—we obtain the following forecast:

Year.	Millions of Persons.	Persons to one Square Mile.
1900	1,600 or	31
2000	4,558 or	88
2100	11,706 or	226
2200	21,852 or	670
2250	52,073 or	1,001

As there are 52 millions of square miles of land on the earth, and as we are to consider 1,000 persons to each square mile as the equivalent of the world's being full, it follows that we want a world population of 52,000 millions of persons to fulfil this condition. A glance at the above statement of growth in the world's population shows that the necessary growth from 1,600 millions in the year 1900 to the 52,000 millions of persons wanted for our purpose will eventuate in the year 2250.

Mr. Schooling gives the following table comparing the density of population of ten nations and showing that only the three great countries at the head of the list have plenty of room left for the future expansion of their respective populations:

	Persons to One Square Mile.
1. Russia	15
2. United States	21
3. China	95
4. Spain	96
5. France	186
6. Germany	283
7. Italy	289
8. United Kingdom	329
9. Holland	431
10. Belgium	572

THIS FUEL PUZZLES THE FINDER

Out in Washington they have discovered a new fuel which is believed to be commercially valuable and which cannot as yet be classified by the scientists. This peculiar deposit has been discovered near Asotin and Lewiston. The product has a fibrous texture and burns with a bright flame like dry wood. There is on occasions a sputtering as if there were oil in the substance, but there is no book on bitumens that treats of it in any manner. Assayer Fassett says that he has never seen or heard of similar substance. He says that it appears to him like dried fungus, but that if the reports sent him are correct his theory must be wrong. In a letter sent from Asotin the writer states that he has a four-foot ledge uncovered and has sunk on it a distance of six feet, the ledge lying between rock walls. There was a decayed worm found in a piece of the product sent to the assay office, and that is taken to show a vegetable formation. The samples can be split into sections with a knife without encountering any grit. If there is a ledge as described and it is within well defined walls the substance will be of great commercial value. Mr. Fassett expects to visit the ledge shortly and see the formation himself.

BACK-WOODS-MAN

The Story of a Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER XIV.—I HEAR A STORY.

"Quedar, what was the matter with you yesterday, were you sick, or have you heard bad news?" asked Edith the morning following.

"I do not know that I am sick, Miss Darrah, nor have I received bad news of any kind," I replied stiffly.

"What do you mean by calling me Miss Darrah, sir?" and she caught me by the coat and pulled me about until I stood facing her. "You haven't done that before since the first week of our acquaintance."

"And why do you sometimes call me Mr. Ehlerson, Miss Edith?" replied I confusedly, looking down into her clear eyes, then hastily averting my own.

"Because—because,—well to tell the truth, because I've fallen into the habit of it. I don't know just why; but when you have one of your grave moods on, I seem too familiar if I say Quedar."

"I suppose if it were Mordaunt"—I blurted out, then stopped, regretting what I had said. But it was out, and I might as well go on—"it would be pleasanter," I added, even as a look of shame and guilt spread over my face.

For an instant anger flamed in her expressive eyes and the lips took on a severely firm look, as if a reprimand was forming. Indeed, the reproof even started. "Mr. Ehlerson, I do not know that you have any right—you are pre—" here she stopped again. The flush of indignation and the anger gleaming in her eyes died away, together. She looked at me searchingly—saw my distress. Something,—maybe the true cause of my foolishness, seemed to dawn upon her. What did her half pleased expression denote? I was yet wondering, when it had fled as swiftly as it had come. Her face took on a look of demure severity. With a saucy toss of her head and an elaborate curtsey, "verily! verily Friend Quedar, I am moved to impart to thee, the information that thou are a great silly goose," she said.

With this, she darted past me, and catching up her skirts, started swiftly up the broad stairway, blushing furiously, but looking far from angry. Three steps up the stairs brought her face on a level with my own. I leaned over the rail and laid a detaining hand upon her arm. She looked me full in the eye now as if to say—what dare you venture next? But as if I had transgressed, as if I could not let her go until I had asked her pardon.

"Miss Edith, you are right. You are very kind not to reprimand me more severely. I know not how to express myself as a more polished gentleman might, but I am sorry, truly sorry for my conduct. As you started to say a moment since—I have not the least right. I have presumed on your kindness. It shall never occur again. Will you not forgive me? Say you will?"

The mischievous eyes looking into mine fell, and she replied: "Why yes, if—if you think your crime demands forgiveness, I will. But Quedar, don't be such a goose! Don't take such a serious view of everything! You haven't done anything so very wicked."

"But this is the most serious matter of all my life to me, Miss Edith."

"There you go again—worse than ever," and she blushed once more. "Yes if that will quiet you, I forgive you. Now let's not mention it again, it's not worth it."

I replied with a sigh that came clear from my shoes. She smiled, but not very mirthfully I thought, and breaking from me tripped up the stairs. A half hour later, I saw her bending over some needlework on the veranda, which ran across the front of the house. She made an entrancing picture, sitting there in her white dress, with its short waist and transparent sleeves, through which the round white arms and shoulders gleamed. I paused to feast my eyes. I could not resist the inclination. She looked up and caught my gaze. Then she blushed again, and her head bent low over her work.

"Good-bye for the day, Miss Edith."

"Good-bye for the day, Mr. Quedar." She did not look up as she said this, nor had her blushes departed. I noted her peculiar accent on the "Mr." and had half a mind to turn about and ask her to let me always call her Edith.

"But," thought I to myself, "we've had scenes enough for one morning. I've made a fool of myself. I couldn't blame her if she never let me speak to her again."

Then planning how I should conduct myself in future, with what urbanity I should stand aside, no matter what chanced, I went down the driveway, strong in my new formed resolution.

But just outside the tall hedge, I met Captain Mordaunt Woolsey, mounted on his fine horse and arrayed in full new Continental uniform. At sight of him, that fierce rage arose within me again. Forgetting all my previous resolutions I was again murderous. My eyes were blurred as with a rush of blood; and in that brief instant, he swept past me. I turned my head in time to see that he had made a ver courtly salute, which I like a boor had not acknowledged. If I had made a very courtly salute, which I would have called him back and shown him some civility, but as it was, my brain was in a whirl. I was wild with a desire to pull him from that handsome horse and throttle him; to stamp upon his handsome face; to destroy his fine attire. Before I could master my emotions enough to go on about my business, even while I yet stood gazing, the gallant horse and rider had reached the broadening of the gravel drive before the steps, and the man was raising his hat, with all the grace of one who had profited by the society of a Lafayette or a DeKalb. I trembled from head to foot with rage. Then the memory of the night before came upon me. My anger was broken. My eyes filled with tears that ran down my cheeks as I strode out onto the roadway. I was angry at myself for such weakness, and I cursed myself under my breadth very savagely, for a fool.

After a little, however, I regained my self-control; and once more felt that I could stand by and see it all. In fact, that was my duty. What right had I, a charity child, a callow youth of twenty-one, without education, wealth, even an honest name, to aspire to the hand of an heiress to one of the greatest estates in the colonies; a young lady of solid education as well as of wit, beauty and accomplishment. Just because she had been kind to me, had taught me as she might a favorite dependent without humiliating me, that was no reason why I should presume to equality. The lines of social status were very sharply drawn all through the colonies in those days. Especially was this true in the south and in Philadelphia and New York. I ought to know it. Yes. This temporary madness of mine, must be mastered, as between God and myself, there could be no sin in loving this woman. The offense was in showing my feelings so foolishly. That I could guard against, and hard as it was, I must. I set my jaws together and walked on the faster.

At dinner that evening I met Captain Woolsey again. He was to report for duty within twenty days, and must set out for a somewhat dangerous journey a week later. I bore myself as politely as I could at the table and later in the drawing room made myself agreeable to all.

Woolsey did not stay long after dinner that night, and after he had gone Friend Jason and I sat for some time before the open fire. He was smoking his long pipe with great deliberation and thinking deeply. As the firelight played over his high, broad forehead and adown over his clear cut, high-bred old face, I noted a look of amusement come and go, and twice he chuckled audibly. I was not smoking, for at that time I had not learned the soothing influences of the weed. I was studying him, and he was gazing into the fire. Finally, without looking at me, he asked:

"And what dost thou think of this young warrior guest of ours, my lad?"

"Why, sir! he seems exceedingly well favored as regards looks and social manners," I replied.

"Yea! thou hast judged properly, my lad. He hath a fine address for a drawing room, but methinks it would be far better for him, had he more solid understanding. He seemeth to me to be lacking in good judgment."

"How are his habits, Friend Jason?"

"I know not, my lad, from personal observation, but report hath it that he casteth dice and risketh much at cards. Verily, I am almost persuaded that he dependeth on a matrimonial alliance with wealth, that he may meet obligations already incurred. As thou mayest know, it was by one of his family and stripe, that I lost my fortune."

"No! I did not know that, Mr. Horne. It has been mentioned to me that you have been a loser, but I do not know how much nor sow you lost it."

"I lost thirty thousand pounds, by a signature that gave me no returns; that did another harm and that swept away all the fortune my wife's father and I had been all our years accumulating."

"Thirty thousand pounds! That is a large sum. How was it?"

"It was in tobacco speculation. This young man had a cousin, who was a nephew of my sister, by marriage. His father had died, five years ago now. Before the father's death, he and I had for several years bought tobacco together. His business was in that line and mine in furs, as it is now. It had been my custom to forward him or his house at Raltimore, papers of acceptance, signed in blank, and with these he managed the purchases. I attended to my own business here, and he to that risk, by which we had annually, for years past, profited from four to six thousand pounds. When he died, his son, a counterpart of this young man, solicited the same alliance. The first year I went down and superintended the buying. He was well versed in values, a good judge of tobacco by reason of the training his father had given him, and he turned a very pretty penny for us. The next year he did the same. The third year I trusted him and he failed me. He neglected business, gambled, staked all I had risked and lost it, together with all his own fortune. Then he joined the army and was one killed."

"And you? What did you do?"

"I was about to take up teaching as a means of livelihood for both my wife Abigail and I were teachers in our earlier days, when a friend and relative of ours, Maurice Darrah, who married Edith, the sister of Abigail, sent for me. He was in his last sickness, but be pitied my condition, bought this old place from my creditors, lent me three thousand pounds with which to do business, and with that I started in again. That year was a good one for fur buyers. Prices trebled as soon as it seemed likely that war was to occur between the mother country and her colonies. I sold my purchases at three times their cost, repaid the loan advanced, and a considerable sum on this home as well. This year, if business be not broken up by some unforseen circumstance, I shall once more own clear title to this place, for it hath been so arranged in the will. The estate must receive the money or give me unlimited time, as I may ask. At present, however, the estate owns this house, these grounds, and the farm lands stretching out toward the river, subject to my right of redemption. I owe not only the money—some one thousand four hundred pounds yet, but a debt of gratitude as well—a debt which I never repay. That is why I am telling thee all this and much more that must yet come."

Here he stopped. I was puzzled. What did he seek? I pondered a minute. "I do not understand, Friend Jason, what possible bearing all this story can have on me. However, it is certainly an interesting one to hear."

"What hath been told may not have bearing, my lad, unless it may be best to acquaint thee with certain circumstances. It is that which is to come."

"And what is that, pray? You speak in riddles."

"Canst thou bear a shock? I regret that I did not tell thee all months ago, but I did not dream it concerned thee, until I heard and saw thee at the stairway this morning."

I blushed; then turned pallid, while a feeling of dread came upon me. I felt as if my heart had ceased its beating. "And you think this story that is to come concerns me, sir?"

"It does, and others as well," said the old man solemnly. Here he arose, and standing before me, looked into my face, instead of the fire. "Edith Darrah is betrothed to this young man, Mordaunt Woolsey, by the terms of her father's will, but by no word, consent or knowledge of her own. It remains with Woolsey and me, the executor of the estate, to first win the consent, which Maurice Darrah seemed to think would not be difficult. Woolsey was with him when he died. Edith was away at school. This may account for this strange will. But I must go back a little. Calvin Woolsey, the father of Mordaunt, was some fifty years ago, the patron of Maurice Darrah. He furnished him capital for business, when Darrah was on the verge of ruin, tiding him over at a critical time and saving his credit. Darrah never forgot that. At the time the elder Woolsey died, he left a much smaller estate than it was supposed he would leave. In fact when the final settlement was made it was found to be but five thousand pounds, and this so concerned Maurice Darrah that he would have fain assisted the heirs by a liberal gift of his own estate. There were none left but this lad, and this small fortune was sufficient to support him in fairly good style. He was a wild intractable youth, even then, and promised the career of a spendthrift and gambler. This persuaded Friend Maurice that he had a duty to perform. He would save the lad from his habits. He therefore gave him to understand that if he mended his ways, he should be handsomely remembered. At this the lad made a complete change, and to all outward appearances, was perfect in his character. This pleased his patron greatly and he had perfect faith in him.

Edith's father held girls as but of little account, as compared with boys. He had always wanted a son and being constantly courted by this pleasant mannered lad, who even at a tender age, seems to have known on which side his bread was buttered, he treated him quite like his own blood. In fact better in many ways, for he gave him his constant companionship, while Edith was sent away to school among strangers. It was generally supposed that at his death, or if he lived until the boy obtained his majority, something handsome would be done, but when he did die, two years ago, four years after his wife, all were surprised at a will, which left nine-tenths of his fortune, or approximately sixty thousand pounds to his daughter and her husband on her wedding day, providing she married Mordaunt Woolsey. About eight thousand pounds were left to public institutions in this city, and in the south, principally in Baltimore. The marriage was to occur when Edith was twenty-three and Mordaunt twenty-seven—early in 1780. If for any reason the marriage did not occur, and if Mordaunt had not declined it, he was to receive twenty thousand pounds, to be held in trust for him until he was thirty, and Edith was to receive the income of twenty thousand pounds until she married someone else and the five thousand pounds in lieu of all claims upon the estate, all other sums applied pro rata to the public bequests mentioned first. By another provision of this singular will, it was not to be probated until 1780 and during the years intervening the estate, which was in securities, was to be administered by trustees, of which I am one, the family lawyer another, and the income of which is to be paid in regular quarterly allowances to Mordaunt, Edith and the public institutions mentioned. The young man is constantly pledging his allowance in advance; several times have we settled debts of his that must have caused much scandal, and I fear for the future of this innocent true-hearted daughter of poor deluded Maurice Darrah."

While the old man had been telling this long story, I found myself clutching hard at the mantel at times, and as he finished I was so agitated that I could scarcely speak. "And so it is for Edith's interest to marry this man, she must marry this man."

Jason gave me a look of mingled scorn and pity. Then clearing his throat, he started in again. "Hold my lad! sit thee down. I have a word further to say to thee—a story of my own life to tell thee. It is short. The night the news of my own losses came to me and I stood without a penny in a home not my own, I was fifty-four years of age. The best part of my life lay behind me. A man of forty ruined financially, may recover, but there is small hope for a man of fifty-four. The whole bitterness of my situation came upon me. It broke me down. I sat before the fire, my head in my hands and deep groans escaped me. My wife Abigail coming in, coming quietly, as is her wont, found me thus and heard my moans.

"'Jason, what aileth thee' she asked as she bent over me.

"I looked up at her, my eyes bloodshot. 'My wife! My Abigail, we are ruined! I have lost all! Every penny is swept away.'

"'And is that all, Jason?' she questioned anxiously. 'Thou hast thine honer?'

"'Yes, I have saved that, thank God!'

"'Well then! Thou hast that and me. Why mourn?'"

The old man ceased speaking and stood looking into the fire again. I hardly knew how to reply, but finally I asked.

"Mr. Horne, why do you tell me of Edith's financial affairs and then this other story? What inference shall I draw?"

"I told thee of Edith's financial affairs because I felt it my duty as an executor —as her guardian. Also because I am thy friend—that you might know the truth."

"And of the other, Mr. Horne? This other story?"

"Of the other? of the other? You ask me that? Damn it, man! I am human if I am a Quaker. My blood is blood—not ice. I told thee because I took thee for a man, too. Leave the room, sir, ere my emotions impel me to further curse thee and thy Dutch phlegm."

"Hold, Friend Horne! Not so fast. What you choose to call my Dutch phlegm is not that. It is my honor, sir, that asserts itself. It would not be honorable in me to take this woman from her fortunes, or from a husband more to her liking. I would not do it if I could. If he is worthy of her and by marrying him, she can be, I will not say a word to bring that marriage about. That is a subject too sacred for any ears but hers, and her ears may never hear it. I will confess this much to you sir,—my animal passion has urged me to kill him. It urges me now to win her from him if I can, by fair means or foul. God pity me for having such instincts. To win her with all these odds against me, would be a glorious triumph to my grosser passions. It would feed my pride. It would give me what it would almost harbor heaven for; but it would make her the wife of a poor man. My better self says: 'Give her up. Give her to a man who can make her happier than you can; a man fitted by social training to move with her in her sphere.' My better self shall rule, so help me God! I will not even admit my love for her, to her, or any one else until I am convinced he can never be her choice—that she will have none of him."

"Do you believe him worthy of her?" questioned Jason sharply.

"I am afraid he is not sir; but am I a fit judge?"

"But suppose he wins her and then neglects her—even abuses her, for that is a trait of the family? What then, my lad?"

"Then sir! I will put these two hands about his neck and strangle him as a Seneca squaw might a dog."

"Thou wilt then, when it is too late, be

both judge and executioner. Why delay? Why not act now? What is wealth to happiness?"

"But the responsibility of the hazard, sir! I confess I am fearful of myself. Fearful that I may act from my own interest and not entirely from hers."

The old man straightened up and in most intense, earnest tones, began: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to happiness, as well as fortune. Many men have been unjust to themselves and those they loved, because they had not confidence in their own worth. Remember that, my lad."

"I do, sir, but I am unfit by birth, wealth or social station to make any woman like Edith happy. I am"—

"Hush lad! Say no more! Be just to thyself. Thou art an honest, clean man. Am I wrong?"

"I have always striven to be such, sir."

"Thou hast bettered thy natural condition?"

"I have tried to, sir, and believe I have succeeded."

"Is not such a man rather to be preferred by any true woman, than even a rich libertine?"

"I hope so, sir."

"Then think on these things and do what seemeth right."

"I'll try to, sir. God helping me, I'll try; but as yet I am undecided."

"In this matter thou art a coward. If thy cowardice wreck two lives, may God forgive thee."

"I'll think well on what you have said, Friend Horne."

"Do so, Quedar. Good night!"

"Good night, sir!" and I left him scarcely comprehending the full import of what had passed.

(To be Continued.)

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Experience of a Humorist Who Believed in His Jokes.

He was a professional humorist and was making his first call upon a young lady whom he had met at a social gathering. Mr. Farfetch was high up in his profession, but his duties were so arduous that he had no time for the social amenities of life, and this was his first experience in that line.

The girl happened to be looking out of the window as the visitor reached the gate, and she observed his movements with considerable curiosity. He opened the gate carefully, then paused and whistled softly. Then he came up the path slowly, looking to the right and left over his shoulder at short intervals, and when he reached the porch and laid his hand on the doorbell he heaved a great sigh of relief.

"You are ill, Mr. Farfetch?" said she, apprehensively, as she took his hat and coat.

"No—o," he replied, promptly, "but I confess I was a little afraid of the dog."

"The dog?" She looked surprised. "Why we have no dog."

"No dog!" he repeated blankly. "Why, I thought—that is—. Ah, yes—to be sure."

Hardly had he seated himself when a voice from a distance called "Mary!"

He gave a little jump, and then smiled.

"Your mother, I presume," said he. "She is coming in to—er—make a few remarks."

"Ma? Oh, not at all. Why should she?"

She went out of the room, and during her absence a bright boy of 12 made his appearance in the hall.

"Ah," said the visitor, "you are Miss Dolliver's brother."

"Yes, sir," said the boy politely.

"I am Mr. Farfetch. I suppose you have heard your sister speak of me. Come now, my little man."

"I do not remember hearing her mention your name," replied the boy, as he passed on, leaving Mr. Farfetch staring in a puzzled way.

Presently the young lady returned, and Mr. Farfetch was surprised to notice that she did not turn the gas down, and when, after some conversation, he asked her to sing for him, she did so without any excuse or complaining of a sore throat.

After an hour of singing and conversation, an idea suddenly dawned upon him, and he began to paw under the sofa.

"What is the matter?" asked the young lady, in apparent astonishment.

"Hush! not a word!" said he, with a chuckle. "I'll snake him out in a minute."

"Snake him out?" Really, Mr. Farfetch——"

"That's all right. I'm on to these tricks. Your young brother is under the sofa, and is going to jump out presently and say something rude. They always do."

"Mr. Farfetch," said the young lady with dignity, "I have only one brother, and he has gone to a meeting of the Philomathean society. As for hiding under a sofa, I never heard of such a thing."

Mr. Farfetch passed his hand over his brow and murmured: "I do not understand this at all."

Another half hour passed. The young lady's mother did not come in, and he left as one in a trance. Then he brightened up as he heard a gruff voice in a back room.

"Your father?" he said inquiringly. "Putting on his heavy boots, I suppose?"

"Why should he put on his heavy boots at this time of night?" asked Miss Dolliver, wonderingly.

"Or, perhaps," he suggested, "he is getting down the shotgun?"

"Shotgun? I never knew pa had a gun. Reallly, Mr. Farfetch, you have the most extraordinary ideas."

"Pardon me," he muttered, "but all this is so strange—so different from what I——Will you sing again?"

She did her best to entertain him, but it was plainly to be seen that he was ill at ease. He talked almost at random, and she wondered where was that brilliancy which she had so much admired in his writings. Finally, it drew on to 11 o'clock, and, as his eye caught the timepiece, he brightened up for the last time.

"Well, Miss Dolliver," he said, as he arose, "I suppose here is where you sing 'I've O'Clock in the Morning' or 'There Are Moments When We Wish to Be Alone.'"

"I am not acquainted with either of those songs, Mr. Farfetch," she replied calmly. "Are you really going? Why, it is not late. O, well; if you must. I hope you will call again soon."

"As he passed down the walk, he said, feverishly: "No spun—no kick—no bad brother—no meddlesome mother—gas up high—no hints to travel——. This is—this must be a dream."—Chicago Tribune.

A Hopeless Case.

"Does Daisy flirt?"

"Flirt! Why, say, the other day, before she discovered her mistake, she was waving for five minutes at a scarecrow in a field!"

Not Contagious.

Teddy—Won't you come and see our new baby?

Old Maid Teacher—Yes, dear, when your mamma is better.

Teddy—Oh, but it ain't catching.—Oswego (Kan.) Democrat.

Superior Sport.

First Barefoot Boy—Come, let's break some of the glass windows in this house! The people have gone away for the summer.

Second Barefoot Boy—Naw, let's break 'em in the house across the street. There's somebody living there.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Flattering for Swiskers.

The Doctor—Too bad about Swiskers. They've made him think he's going to be appointed inspector of mattresses—an office that exists only in his mind.

The Professor—Ah, then he expects to fill a vacancy.—Chicago Tribune.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. A. Miller, Box 93, Kokomo, Ind.

The Truth

Is told by most people. If it were not, the whole commercial and social fabric would fall to pieces. There are thousands upon thousands of people who testify to the cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. They are representative people in their communities. You would believe their word on any question of knowledge. They speak the simple truth when they testify that Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia, "weak" stomach and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures when all other remedial means have failed. It cures perfectly and permanently.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery" it is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

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"I was a total wreck—could not eat or sleep," writes Mr. J. O. Beers, of Berryman, Crawford Co., Mo. "For two years I tried medicine from doctors, but received very little benefit. I lost flesh and strength, was not able to do a good day's work. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle I could sleep, and my appetite was wonderfully improved. I have taken five bottles and am still improving."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper-covered, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LUMINOUS FLOWERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

To a woman belongs the honor of having first discovered flowers that emit light, says the New York Herald. This woman was the daughter of Linnaeus, the celebrated Swedish naturalist. One evening when the aged man and his daughter were walking in their gardens, she called attention to some nasturtiums

flowing with a faint phosphorescent light. They removed these to a perfectly dark room and there viewed the ghostly illuminated flowers for hours, trying to solve the mystery.

Since that time a number of different flowers have been found to give forth a light, among them being the corolla of the common sunflower, also a species of tagetes, called by the French botanists the "rose d'Inde," and the large and beautiful compound flower called in this country the dahlia.

"Luminous nasturtiums," writes Prof. A. Frederick Collins, "have been frequently observed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. I observed one evening a number of persons bending over an iron pot full of nasturtiums. Curious to know what the attraction was I fell into line until it became my turn to inspect the flowers at closer range.

"I was surprised to see a flash of light dart repeatedly from the yellow petals. The next day I photographed it.

"A strange fact regarding the phosphorescent light emitted by certain flowers, it has been observed is that those in which the yellow and orange predominate exhibit the greatest amount of light. Prof. Haggern, the naturalist, pronounces the light of electrical origin, declaring that when the pollen bursts electricity is produced, and light follows."

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OFFENDS THE CZAR

King Edward of England recently passed a week at the Staffordshire estate of the Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch, who ten years ago offended the late czar by contracting a morganatic marriage with Sophie, countess of Merenberg. The marriage closed his career in Russia. He was reconciled a year or two back to the Russian autocracy in the person of Czar Nicholas, but he has remained a European cosmopolitan, and wanders over the British isles and the adjacent continent, taking his game wherever he finds it—for he is a mighty sportsman. No one living has done more for the town of Cannes—which, by the way, a lord chancellor of England, Brougham, invented or discovered—than the Grand Duke Michael. There he spends every winter (or what passes on the Riveria for winter), and to be asked to his villa's "at home" is to receive the imprimatur, and be at once in Cannes society, which is nothing if not exclusive. To him the golf club at Cannes owes its foundation, but lawn tennis is his real love, and he is very hard to beat at it. His wife was ennobled by the grand duke of Luxemburg as Countess Torby.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

GOOD TIMES.

Farmer Hawbuck—Times are pretty good, everywhurs, ain't they?

Farmer Stackpole—Yes, everybody is so prosperous that you can hardly lambaste any sort of an octopus without offendin' some of your wife's kinfolks.

LOCATED.

Stranger—Didn't I understand you to say you'd just come from the Buffalo exposition? How did you like it?

Chance Acquaintance—Pooh! It's a poor little paltry two-penny-half affair. Don't begin to compare with—"

Stranger—Indeed! By the way, how are things in Chicago now?

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

George—I understand the Gottits had a hard struggle to get into society.

Jack—I should say they had! Why, old Gottit had to spend nearly four years in the Klondike!

HIS CONDITION.

Willy Littleboy—Papa, what is a Czar?

Papa—A Czar, my son, is a Russian potentate almost surrounded by assassins.

ENTITLED TO A HYPHEN.

First Citizen (in London)—That man is a New York politician.

Second Citizen—I thought he was an American.

First Citizen—Well, he's a Tammany-American.

Poetry an' Rot.

By John Edward Hazzard.

I.

Th' bringin' up 'f childern 'z like thet tenpin game—
Yew git a half a dozen balls an' pitch 'em all the same;
Yew jes' roll 'em one be one, yew can't tell what yew'll git—
An' even while they're in yer sight yew can't tell where they'll hit!

II.

An' so 'tis with childern. Yew start 'em all alike,
Th' oney difference bein' names, say Eben, Zeb an' Ike.
Well, the safety pin age past, an' off tew school they go,
Then ef they keep their faces clean they'll all git a show.

III.

Fer instance, take them boys of mine (th pride of this here heart),
I've worked perty dog-goned hard tew give them boys a start.
An' Zeb he's a tendin' store, got reg'lar business cares,
An' Eben's doin' mighty good, a farmin' out on shares.

IV.

Hank's got a blacksmith shop—busy night and day—
An' John, he allus stays t' hum an' helps me with th' hay.
But Jim! Oh, Lord! I'm shamed at that ere son—
I mistrusted somethin' soon after school begun.

V.

Well, ez I said afore, them boys all hed their show
T' learn a trade, or go to work—but Jim he wouldn't go.
He'd set there in the orchid, alongside that ere brook,
Jes' set there writin' poetry—said 'twas fer a book.

VI.

Jim writ about th' summertime, an' writ about the spring,
An' writ about th' old oak tree, an' how th' birdies sing;
An' then about the babblin' brook that babbles on forever—
As if a brook was goin' tew stop till it got tew th' river!

VII.

Jim writ about "Th' old saw mill thet oft' lulled him to sleep!"
Now, to my thinkin' a saw mill noise is 'nuff tew make yew creep.
One verse was of the "mully cow with coat ez soft ez silk,"
But Jim wa'n't nowhere nigh the cows when it cum time tew milk!

VIII.

'Nother one wuz, "Lovely snow, s' beautiful t' see!"
But Jim wa'n't up at four A. M. adoin' chores like me!
There—what's th' use a namin' 'em, er tellin' yew no more—
'Cause Jim he kep' on writin'—he must hev writ a score!

IX.

Well, last year Jim he went t' town, jes' fore it got cold
(This ez jes' t' show yew how them city folks gits sold),
Thet boy got all them serves printed in a book,
All the city people bought 'em; as Jim says, "it jes' took."

X.

I could understan' their likin' of 'twas a treatise on a horse,
Er how tew bring up chickens without hevin' any loss,
But yew never could advise Jim sence thet idee he first got,
An' wrote what he calls "poetry," but what I think is rot!

—New York Herald.

DEMAND FOR HORSES ON THE INCREASE

Not for years has there been such a demand for horses or better prices for good animals. When the transportation systems of the cities were changed and thousands of horses were thrown upon the market, it was freely stated that the noble animal had had his day, and so great was the effect that many farmers and breeders stopped raising horses. Then, when the bicycle became universal another wave of prophecy against the horse swept over the country, with like effect. Following this came the automobile, and the prediction of a horseless age was in the mouth of every one. The explanations were very reasonable. People would travel by machinery and they would not need horses. The multiplication of trolley lines and the noise and swiftness of the automobiles would make driving too dangerous for the average family. All the circumstances and expectations were against the use and future of the horse.

But in spite of these things the horse has come to the front again. Recent wars have shown that man cannot make much progress without him. The bicycle corps and the mechanical wagons and the road engines are all right for some purposes, but when an army has to move over a rough country, when quick work is to be done, and where reliability is required, the need of the horse or the mule is absolute, and thus we have the British army authorities purchasing all over the world animals for South Africa.

That, however, does not account entirely for the revival of the horse. People have found that neither the trolley, the bicycle, nor the automobile yield those pleasures which come from driving. There is a joy in handling the reins which is never known to the man who simply moves the lever. There is an intelligence in the animal which can never exist in machinery, however perfect, and there is a reliability about the horse which is unknown to the motor vehicle.—Philadelphia Times.

Borrowers.

"It strikes me," she remarked, "that those new neighbors of ours are very much given to borrowing trouble."

"Well," answered her husband, "I don't see why not. They seem to have been borrowing everything else."—Washington Star.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Regarding the Morning Cup.

"Oh how hard it was to part with coffee, but the continued trouble with constipation and belching was such that I finally brought myself to leave it off.

Then the question was what should we use for the morning drink? Tea was worse for us than coffee; chocolate and cocoa we soon tired of; milk was not liked very well, and hot water we could not endure.

About two weeks ago we struck upon Postum Food Coffee, and have never been without it since. We have seven children. Our baby, now eighteen months old, would not take milk, so we tried Postum and found she liked it and it agreed with her perfectly. She is today, and has been, one of the healthiest babies in the state. I use about two-thirds Postum and one-third milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and put it into her bottle. If you could have seen her eyes sparkle and hear her say 'good' to-day when I gave it to her, you would believe me that she likes it.

If I was matron of an infants' home, every child would be raised on Postum. Many of my friends say: 'You are looking so well!' I reply, 'I am well: I drink Postum Food Coffee. I have no more trouble with constipation, and know that I owe my good health to God and Postum Food Coffee.'

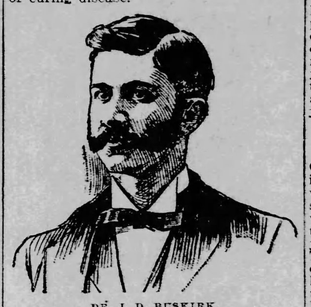
I am writing this letter because I want to tell you how much good the Postum has done us, but if you knew how I shrink from publicity, you would not publish this letter—at least, not over my name."—Milford, O.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Any one who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.



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Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form, whether in man or woman, entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of try one of Dr. Buskirk's free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

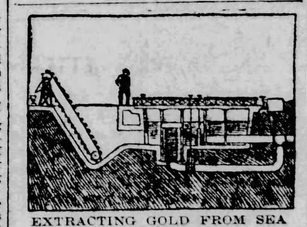
If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Buskirk, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Buskirk will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Buskirk's generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. J. D. Buskirk, 57 White Block, Coldwater, Mich. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

VISIONARY SCHEME OF AN ENGLISHMAN

It is well known that gold exists in sea water, but the proportion is so small in comparison to the body of water that it has hitherto been discouraging work to undertake its separation. Now an Englishman thinks he has solved the problem in a manner that will prove commercially successful. We show his apparatus herewith, consisting of a tank for the storage of the water to be treated, together with inlet and outlet pipes and a gate leading into a pit below the level of the tank. As the tide rises the water flows into the tank, and the valve



EXTRACTING GOLD FROM SEA WATER.

is closed when the highest point is reached. The gold exists in the form of an iodide, and to release it the water is rendered alkaline by the addition of lime, preferably in the form of milk of lime in a caustic state, which combines with the iodine of the iodide of gold. This forms iodide of calcium, and the gold, being set free, settles to the bottom of the tank. After a sufficient time has been allowed for the settlement the water is permitted to flow off through the discharge pipe when the tide is low. Then the gate into the pit is opened, and the remaining matter and particles of gold flow into the pit for final treatment. Henry Clay Bull, of 15 West Square, Lambeth, London, is the inventor.

RILEY'S "SWIMMIN' HOLE."

While in Greenfield, Ind., a visitor, knowing that it was the old home of the "Hoosier Poet," asked the hotel clerk if he could tell where to find the old "Swimmin' Hole."

He said to go straight down the street to a little bridge just out of town; cross the bridge and turn to the left; walk up the stream to an old sycamore log lying across it near a barbed wire fence, and by these marks the hole could be identified.

Accordingly the three young women in the party donned their heaviest wraps and trudged eastward through the snow until they reached the bridge. Fearing that they might have been mistaken, and seeing a man sitting soberly on a load of wood which he was hauling to town, they decided to hail him and ask if they were on the right road. As he drew near they stepped up beside his wagon and said:

"I beg your pardon, but we are looking for the 'Swimmin' Hole,' and——"

The man turned on them with a look of horror and clutched his long switch as if he intended to be ready if they proved to be dangerous lunatics.

"I mean Riley's 'Swimmin' Hole,' the one he wrote about in his poems."

The look of horror changed to one of blankness.

"I mean James Whitcomb Riley," one woman gasped.

Here the blankness gave way to a knowing expression, and the hold on the switch relaxed.

"Law me," he exclaimed, "I knowed Jim Riley well enough, an' I know where his folks live, but I don't know nothin' about his poums."

With that answer he drove on and never even looked back to see whether they were apt to find the hole.

He may be one of Mr. Riley's characters, and the poet is perfectly safe in printing his name out in full, for the poor fellow will never open one of the books nor read one of the poems.

The girls went on to the sycamore log and barbed wire fence, where they found the most ordinary kind of a puddle, and mused on the fact that men attain greatness through the commonest things in life, if they only know how to do it and do what they know.—Chicago Tribune.

The Liberal Man.

"He's very liberal in his religious views."

"I suppose his idea of a liberal man is one who believes one church is no better than another."

"Not exactly. His idea is that one church is no worse than another."—Philadelphia Press.

In Any Garb.

In olden times, when a girl grew up,
They tied her with ropes of gems,
They shackled her ankles and wrists with ore,
And they crowned her with diadems.

But now—a dip in the tumbling waves,
With a rest on the sands between,
A linen skirt, and a sailor hat—
And—she's just as much of a queen!

—Madeline Bridge in Life.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist, 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
631 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Your Ointment has cured my little girl of eczema, terrible to look at."—S. S. Frazier, 518 E. Poplar St., York, Pa.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Tomato Catsup and Kraut.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the inquiry of Mrs. J. W. S., Kansas City, Kan., in Blade of August 8: Take one-half bushel of skinned tomatoes, add one quart good vinegar, one pound salt, one-quarter pound black pepper, one ounce cayenne pepper, one-quarter pound allspice, one ounce cloves, three boxes mustard (4 ounces each), 20 cloves of garlic, six onions, two pounds brown sugar and one handful of peach leaves. Boil this mass for three hours, constantly stirring it, to keep it from burning. When cool, strain and bottle for use.

The inquirer may like to try tomato kraut. Here is the recipe: Take one peck green tomatoes, two cabbage heads, one pound black pepper, one-half pound cayenne pepper, one-half pound horseradish, grated, and any other condiments you wish to make it red hot. Put up all together and the finer the better; place a weight on it to keep it under its own juice.—J. H. S., Latham, Ore.

Elderberry Wine.

Editor Farmstead:—I send for C. L. C., of Glover Gap, W. Va., the following good receipe for making elderberry wine: Mash the berries and let them stand three days in same amount of water as berries; strain or squeeze through cloth, and to every gallon of juice add 3 pounds of coffee A sugar. Tie in a bag one-half ounce of mace and one-half ounce of cinnamon to each gallon of juice, and boil for a few minutes; then put into a crock and let it cool till lukewarm. Then add to every three gallons of juice one slice of toasted bread soaked in brewers' yeast, or one compressed yeast cake. Let it stand until it has stopped working, in a cool place; strain and bottle, and add to every bottle one piece of loaf sugar, and one teaspoonful of brandy. Tie the cork down.—Subscriber.

Insects on Plants.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell F. T. D., Nebraskka, to try wetting the plants thoroughly with soap suds on wash days.—J. H. S., Latham, Ore.

Worms in Young Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I have some young apple trees that the worms or borers are killing. They are not in the ground; they are up in the body of the tree, and go all around the trunk under the bark. Will some one please give a remedy?—W. H. A., Breckinridge, Mo.

Lameness in Mare.

Editor Farmstead: I have a mare 7 years old. Two weeks ago she became lame in the right fore leg or foot and I am at a loss to know what ails her. The leg is not swollen anywhere, neither stiff. The foot has no fever. I have had her examined by several thoroughly and by the state veterinary, and he failed to locate the affected spot. She cannot put her foot to the ground to bear any weight on it. If any of your readers can give the cause and remedy, I will be very thankful.—J. M. E., Driftwood, Pa.

Barren Trees.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please advise me, through your department, concerning fruit trees that will not bear, especially apple trees? Is it some lack in the soil? And what is the remedy?—F. J., Pomeroy, O.

Pruning Grapes.

Editor Farmstead: Will some experienced vineyardist please tell how and during what season of the year to prune grapes, so as to get the greatest yield?—W. Y., South Glens Falls, N. Y.,

What Is This Trouble?

Editor Farmstead: I have some nice shoats, but when they were about four weeks old some small lumps came on their hind legs, just below the knees. Since then they have not done very well. It makes them lame and they do not grow. When they get bad it seems to affect their hips, and they can hardly get up after lying down. I have had to kill two of them this summer. I had two or three that way last summer, and they never got entirely over it. They act as though it might be rheumatism. Can any reader of The Blade tell what is the matter and give a cure? Please do so, if you can, and oblige a reader.—V. L. G., Axtell, Neb.

Hog Cholera.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please send a tested cure for young hogs with diarrhea and cholera? I have tried some of the cures I have seen in your worthy paper. The Weekly Blade, but without benefit.—C. R., Eureka, Cal.

Wood Ashes.

Editor Farmstead: Will some please tell us through the Farmstead how many bushels of wood ashes to apply to one acre of ground, and their value to crops in sandy, loamy or clay soils? There are great quantities at the saw-mills, to be had for the asking. You will confer a favor on a 20 years' reader of The Blade.—F. H., Midkiff, W. Va.

SORGHUM PASTURE.

For Dairy Cows—Instructive Kansas Experiments.

During the month of July the Kansas Experiment Station realized $8.20 per acre from pasturing sorghum, besides having the field left to produce a second crop. On July 1, 27 milch cows were given all the alfalfa hay they would eat and then turned into a sorghum field of 6.7 acres for 15 minutes. The sorghum was from 18 to 24 inches high. The next day they remained 30 minutes, the third day 45 minutes, and so on increasing 15 minutes daily until they reached an hour and thirty minutes, when they were left to run at will. During this transition period the cows were given all the alfalfa hay needed to keep up the normal flow of milk. For the first nine days this amounted to nearly 24 pounds daily per head. After twelve days the cows were allowed to pasture the sorghum at night as well as during the day. For the rest of the month these cows consumed less than five pounds of alfalfa hay daily per head.

If it had not been for the sorghum pasture it would have required at least 24 pounds of alfalfa hay daily per head to keep these cows up to a good flow of milk. This would have amounted to ten tons. As it was the cows consumed only four and a half tons. At $10 per ton (a low price for this year) this would amount to $55, which divided between 6.7 acres, would amount to a saving in alfalfa consumed of $8.20 per acre.

On August 1 the cows were turned into a fresh field of sorghum, from three and a half to five feet high, but with the same precautions as were exercised July 1. This time it did not take as long to get them on full feed, and after the first week they had free access to the sorghum day and night. The two fields of sorghum are connected with each other and the cows not only have access to both fields but in getting to the second field are obliged to pass through the first, where second growth sorghum is making a vigorous start after the recent rains. Up to the present writing (August 13) the herd has not experienced the least particle of trouble from poison or even bloating.

During the time the Kansas station has been pasturing sorghum several reports have been received of cattle dying in ten or fifteen minutes from the time they entered the sorghum patch, but in every case where we have been able to get the details, the cattle have eaten the sorghum on empty or nearly empty stomachs. Cattle should have their stomachs so well filled that they feel completely satisfied before touching the green sorghum, and then allowed to eat only a few minutes at a time until they are accustomed to it. Sorghum can be pastured successfully, as has been done by the Kansas Experiment Station, it means that the dairymen and stockmen can get an immense amount of pasture from a small area, which is available at a time when their other pastures are getting short and dry. Pasturing will also be the most economical way of utilizing sorghum. The man that turns his cattle in a sorghum field, however, must realize that he may be taking risks. He must weigh the evidence for and against its use and then decide for himself whether the benefits will outweigh the risks.

FERTILIZING SOIL.

Synopsis of an Oklahoma Bulletin on Manuring.

A bulletin treating of methods of manuring the soil has just been issued by the experiment station at Stillwater, Okla.

The following is a summary of the bulletin:

Without going into detail as to the various considerations that may affect the results of manuring, at the present stage of our agricultural practice, the chief points to be observed are:

1. To manure the soil. Use all the manure produced, prevent losses by washing away, quit burning straw, haul the manure onto the fields somewhere, sometime, somehow.

2. Manure the highest and poorest spots, give a good application at one time—from fifteen to twenty two-horse loads—and manure another place next time.

3. Manure with reference to the time of rainfall, to the next crop which is to be grown, and to the other work which must be done. Late fall and winter, when other work is not pressing, is a good time. Light top-dressings may be applied to wheat in the fall.

4. Growing crops for green manuring alone is not the most profitable method. Pasture them and plow under the remainder when about mature. This applies chiefly to cowpeas. If sorghum is to be plowed under, it should be while the stalks are green and juicy so that they will decay quickly.

This bulletin and other publications of the station will be sent to all who request them.

HESSIAN FLY.

Its Ravages in New York State Wheat Fields.

New York is not a great wheat state, its annual crop of that cereal having averaged only a little over 7,000,000 bushels during the past five years. And even that small yield has been cut down more than one-half in the present season by the ravages of the Hessian fly, causing a money loss to farmers of a sum approximating $3,000,000. Such is the surprising statement made in Bulletin 194, just issued by the Cornell University agricultural experiment station at Ithaca.

This bulletin gives an interesting history of the Hessian fly from its introduction into this country in 1776, supposedly in straw brought over by Hessian troops. Since that time its attacks on wheat have been constant, but varying in ferocity and destructiveness, the years of greatest damage having been 1779, 1817, 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1877. This year will take rank as one of extensive destruction by the pest. The bulletin describes its manner of breeding, its methods, habits and haunts; names several varieties of wheat that are better able than others to withstand its assults, and gives the results of many observations and experiments. Great importance is attached to late planting, and to co-operation among neighboring farmers in this regard. September 20th to 25th are the dates named for this state, suoject to changes on account of weather conditions which cannot be foretold.

The bulletin also says: "A method which is often recommended, but unfortunately little practiced, is to sow narrow decoy strips of wheat about September 1st or late in August. Many of the fall brood of flies, emerging from the midsummer 'flaxseeds,' will be decoyed to lay their eggs on these strips, and their progeny can be destroyed by plowing under the decoy plants. Do not let the decoy strips stand more than four weeks, or but a few days after sowing the main crop."

The twenty-four pages of the document are filled with facts and suggestions, and have several illustrations. This is one of the most important bulletins yet issued by the experiment station, and farmers will doubtless eagerly avail themselves of its information and advice.

To Keep Sweet Potatoes.

Simply be careful not to cut or bruise them, then dry the earth on potatoes, pack them in box or barrel (without anything between), and set in a warm, dry room, with an old quilt or blanket thrown over them. They will keep till spring. They will sweat until wet, but that is what keeps them.

Pork in Summer.

How to preserve fresh pork in summer time: Cut the meat all off the bones in strips and chunks of from one-half to two pounds. Place in pots and kettles; salt to taste only and cook until well done; take out, place in keg or jars and cover with the lard. This will keep for unlimited time.

Green Corn in Brine.

Dissolve salt in enough hot water to cover corn on cob; add salt until the brine will bear up a good egg; place corn in brine when cool; weight it down, and it will keep. To use, take out what you want; soak in clear water over night, and you have fresh corn, which you can cook on cob or cut off, as preferred.

Lice on Cattle.

Either one of the following formulas will prove efficient, providing that proper cleanliness and liberal feeding is bestowed on the animals. 1. Boil one pound of tobacco stems in two gallons of water, and apply the decoction when cold by means of a stiff brush. 2. Take of benzine one part, soft soap six parts, rain water twelve parts; mix. 3. Take of Sabadilla (cebadella) seeds, white helibore of each one part, ainseed two parts, all in fine powder. To be rubbed dry in to the hair, or mix it with a small quantity of vinegar and apply with the hand. 4. Boil one quart of ordinary tobacco, with twenty to twenty-five parts of water, and apply the decoction with a stiff brush. Tobacco is not so good for cattle as either of the three first-named remedies.

For Lean Meat.

If hogs are desired especially for lean meat, give a ration of two thirds shorts and one-third corn. This is not conducive to large size, but the highest percentage of lean meat is produced with this feed.

Planting Kaffir Corn.

Moderate crowding, according to experienced growers in Kansas and Oklahoma is desirable where the crop of Kaffir corn is wanted for hay or fodder. The stalks are more slender and the heads shorter. The greatest yield may be secured by broadcasting or drilling a bushel and a half of seed to the acre. If hay is wanted, plant in rows with view of cultivating, having rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and the seed 4 to 5 feet apart in the row. This will require 6 to 7 lbs per acre.

Some Facts About Ducks.

Ground corn and wheat bran, half and half, makes a good feed for the young ducks.

They are very fond of grass, and only rye or wheat makes good pasture for them.

Plenty of water to drink, but none to swim in, will give the best results. Minks, turtles, etc., are very fond of young ducks; do not let them go to the slough of creeks.

Skim milk is better than water to mix their feed with. They will also dispose of some meat to good advantage; if fed in small quantities.

Rain and heavy dew are as disastrous to the young ducks, as they are to young chicks. Even a slight shower will drown them.

Over-fat hens are better out of the flock than in it, so sell any that are too fat for business.

It is easy to tell the hen that is profitable. She has a red, highly colored comb, is full of activity and life. Those in first class market shape should be sold at once; they are a detriment to the others, as they take up valuable room.

Leg trouble is often caused in brooder chicks by either too much or too little heat in brooder, or it may result from over-feeding.

A gander is past his best days at three or four years of age. We have one twelve or fourteen years of age, but he is only kept for show purposes. Use young stock.

Goslings take less food than either chicks or young turkeys, and grow so fast that they soon reach an age where they require only to be allowed to run on a pasture and take care of themselves.

A low, open shed is all the shelter geese will need in the coldest weather.—Farmer's Advocate.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

SAVED BY OBSTACLES.

I'm glad there's a wide, deep sea
Between Great Britain's shore and me;
Else might I strive without avail,
To haunt King Edward's rummage sale.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE MILLENNIUM APPROACHING.

"I see that the Kaiser is coming to this country for horses."

"Say, he'll be coming to us yet for beer!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FACETIOUS.

Henriques (tentatively)—Have you got $5 in your pocket, old fellow?

Ottinger—Nary, this is one of those bankrupt suitings you see advertised so many times in the bargain columns, old man!—Brooklyn Eagle.

LUCK.

"Do you think a person who finds a four-leaf clover is necessarily lucky?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Anyone who can go hunting four-leaf clovers is lucky to be able to pass the time thus instead of working."—Washington Star.

VEILED SARCASM.

Customer—Say, I thought you told me that parrot I bought of you last week was highly educated.

Dealer—Yes, so I did.

Customer—Well, all I've got to say is that he must have been educated in the attic of a deaf and dumb institution.—Chicago News.

A Logical Answer.

"What is a fort?" asked the teacher

"A place to put men in," said Tommy.

"What is a fortress, then?"

The answer was prompt: "A place to put women in."

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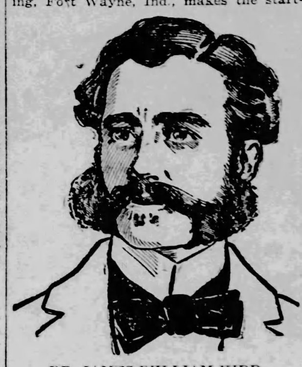
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the start-



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

ling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in the medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"Please give the terms of the Monroe Doctrine."—C. C. S., Bethany, Ill.

President Monroe's annual message to Congress in 1823 contained the following sentences:

"We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of a friendly disposition toward the United States."

Also, "the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

These expressions embody was it known as the Monroe Doctrine. President Monroe's mention of these subjects was occasioned by the formation in Europe, a few years previously, of what was called the "holy alliance"—an alliance between Russia, France, Austria and Prussia to maintain the monarchial system of government in Europe. It was supposed that they desired to extend their operations to the New World also, especially with reference to the colonies of Spain, some of which had asserted, and obtained from the United States the recognition of, their independence. England sided with our country on this question, and the result was that the allies did not carry out their project. As popularly understood, the Monroe doctrine meant a political protection and a guarantee of freedom from European interference to all states of North and South America. It was not, however, intended to, and by its words did not, declare that the United States would take up arms against European interference on these continents, nor was its intention to limit or embarrass the policy of our nation in the future. It merely declared that the United States would regard as unfriendly any such acts of European intermeddling with the political affairs of the two Americas, and it left to be determined by the circumstances of each particular case how far the United States would find it wise to go in opposing it.

Weight of Sabre.

Editor Question Bureau: In answer to S. F., in Blade of Aug. 15, will say I have a sabre which was in service with me, and which I have kept in memory of war times, the weight of which is 2 pounds 3 ounces. The steel scabbard weighs 1 pound 9 ounces. The blade is 2 feet 11 inches long and one inch wide at the hilt. It is marked "U. S., 1864," which at that time was a new regulation pattern. I presume the same style is used in the cavalry now.—J. D. F., Wevertown, N. Y.

Cisterns in Clay.

We have the following additional replies to the query of E. F. A., Defiance, O., regarding building cisterns in clay without brick.

"Some fifty years ago quite a large number of cisterns were made in central Indiana by plastering with the best cement directly on the clay. They gave reasonably good service then. The clay should be free from gravel or stones of any kind, and made smooth and even. The arch always began below the frost line. Since the cost of brick to wall a cistern as small as 25 or 30 barrels would be very small. I would advise your correspondent to "make assurance doubly sure" and wall his cistern."—H. P. L., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Make the hole about 20 inches across and 20 inches deep, then start and work off all around to form the arch under ground. Make it six feet and one-half across in the widest part, egg shaped, of any depth you choose. Put a flat stone in the bottom to stand on; lay it in cement. If you come across a pocket of sand in the clay, dig out the sand and pack it with clay, wet. Dig your cistern smooth all around; when you cement, lay three or four bricks on the top of the surface of the ground; lay them in cement and plaster inside and out."—J. G., Santa Barbara, Cal.

"I will give you my experience in building a cistern, which holds 50 barrels. We put the cement on the clay, and it stuck. The mason who did the work said he has cemented on sand by digging two feet, and then cementing, and so on."—R. J. W., Hazleton, Iowa.

Clara Barton.

"Please give a short sketch of the life of Clara Barton, a sketch of some of her noblest work."—J. W., Milligan, Tenn.

Clara Barton was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1830. Her first work was as a school teacher. She founded a free school at Bordentown, N. J. Beginning with six pupils, she left it with 600. In 1854 she entered the Patent Office at Washington, where she remained until the civil war began, when she devoted herself to the care of wounded soldiers. In 1864 she was appointed "lady in charge" of the hospitals of the Army of the James. In 1865 she was placed by President Lincoln in charge of the search for the missing men of the Union armies. She took an active part in Red Cross work in the Franco-Prussian war. At the request of German authorities, she took charge of the relief work at Strasburg after the siege, and in 1872 performed the same service at Paris. At the close of the latter war, she was decorated with the Golden Cross of Baden and the Iron Cross of Germany. In 1881, on its organization, she became first president of the American Red Cross society. Her work in the Spanish-American war is too recent to need description and space will not permit even mention of her many minor works.

Wedding Anniversaries.

"What is the thirtieth wedding anniversary? Please publish the list of the anniversaries in their order."—N. V. S., Brent Creek, Mich.

Here they are:
First Year—Paper.
Fifth Year—Wooden.
Tenth Year—Tin.
Fifteenth Year—Crystal.
Twentieth Year—China.
Twenty-fifth Year—Silver.
Fiftieth Year—Gold.
Seventy-fifth Year—Diamond.

Senators Who Became President.

"How many Presidents had served in the United States Senate before they were elected to the Presidency?"—A. M., Norwalk, O.

Eleven in all. The list of Senatorial Presidents is headed by James Monroe, who was a Senator previous to 1800, and was not elected President until 1816. John Quincy Adams was the next, he having been a Senator from 1803 to 1809; but he was not chosen President until 1825. His successor, Andrew Jackson, was Senator from Tennessee from 1823 to 1825, and was elected President in 1828. Martin Van Buren was Senator from 1821 to 1828, and was elected President in 1836. William Henry Harrison was Senator from Ohio from 1825 to 1828, but was not chosen president until 1840—12 years later. John Tyler was Senator from Virginia from 1827 to 1836. He was elected Vice President in 1840, and succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Harrison. Franklin Pierce was a Senator from New Hampshire from 1837 to 1842, but was not elected President until 1852. James Buchanan was a Senator from Pennsylvania from 1834 to 1845, and was elected President in 1856. Andrew Johnson was a Senator from Tennessee from 1857 to 1863. He was elected Vice President in 1864, and succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Lincoln, in April, 1865. Garfield became President on the day he would have taken his seat in the Senate had he preferred the Senatorship to the Presidency and consequently he was never a Senator. Benjamin Harrison's one term in the Senate expired March 4, 1887, just two years before he was inaugurated as President.

About the only explanation of the fact that no man was ever elected from the Senate to the Presidency may be given in the claim that being elected by the legislature, they are out of touch with the people. Besides, it often occurs that several Senators are rival candidates, and they succeed in cutting each other's throats at the proper time. The best way for a United States Senator to secure the Presidential nomination is for him to resign or serve out his term, and get closer to the people.

No Full Moon.

"February, 1866, was noticeable that it had no full moon. January had two full moons and so had March, but February had none. Please explain how this occurred."—L. P., Holly, N. C.

There is nothing strange or mysterious about it. It takes the moon a little over 29½ days to complete all her phases from new moon to new moon, or full moon to full moon. So, any month which has 30 or 31 days may have two new moons or two full moons in it. February, having but 28 days, can, of course, have but one new or full moon. So sometimes February has no new moon or full moon. Suppose either of them happens on January 31, the next one will not occur until March 1. The chipping from some old almanac that such an occurrence is very rare, is entirely wrong.

Pronunciations.

H. L., Yale, Ill.: It is difficult, without the use of diacritical marks, to give a satisfactory pronunciation to many foreign words and names. We will do what we can with your list:

Renaissance—ren-nay-sance, accent on second, a in last as in arm.
Vatican—vat-ic-an, accent on first.
Etruscan—E-trus-can, accent on second.
Hellenic—Hel-len-nic, accent on second.
Vitruvius—Vi-tru-ve-us, accent on second.
Praxiteles—Prax-it-el-eez, accent on second.
Acropolis—Ak-rop-o-lis, accent on second.
Olympia—O-lim-pe-ah, accent on second.
Parthenon—Par-then-on, accent on first, th in second as in thick.
Athenian—A-the-ne-an, accent on second, a in first as in arm.
Halicarnassus — Hal-ic-ar-nas-sus, accent on fourth.
Lancinian—Lan-se-an-ee, accent on third.
Dionysos—Di-on-i-sus, accent on third, which is sounded as in ice.

The "Blue Book."

"What is known as the 'Blue Book' of the United States?"—A. P., Way, O.

This name applied to two different things. First, to the "Official Register of the United States," containing a list of all the civilian employes of the United States government. It is in two large volumes, of over 1,500 or 1,600 pages, respectively—the second containing only the names of postmasters, postal clerks, mail contractors, etc. A limited number is printed every two years for the use of the departments and the members of Congress. It is called the "Blue Book" because it is bound in deep blue leather. The other use of the phrase is for volumes containing diplomatic correspondence, issued by the State department.

Founding of St. Louis.

"Will you please state in the Question Bureau when St. Louis was founded?"—H. L. T., Sunset, Tex.

In 1764, Laclede, a fur trader, established a trading-post on the site where St. Louis now stands. Its population in 1810 was but 1,600. The city has a river frontage of 19 miles; its greatest width is 7 miles.

Ohio National Guard.

S. B., Grand Rapids, O.: The Ohio National Guard consists of eight regiments of infantry; the Ninth Battalion of infantry, composed of colored men; the First and Second separate battalions of infantry; four batteries of light artillery; one troop of cavalry; one battalion of engineers, and a naval brigade, consisting of two battalions.

Copyright.

"Please tell through the question bureau how to proceed to get a copyright on a piece of music, and how much it will cost."—M. T. J., Hopeland, Ga.

To obtain a copyright on any book, chart, music, engraving, or, in short, anything of the kind, the law requires you to send a printed copy of the title, or of the title page, by mail, prepaid, addressed to the "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C." before the day of publication. With it you inclose a letter, stating that you desire it copyrighted. You must inclose a money order for $1. Of this, 50 cents is the fee for recording and 50 cents for a copy of the record, which will be mailed you as soon as the record is made. The money must be sent by postoffice money order—no other way. To perfect the copyright, however, you must send, not later than the day of publication, two copies of the book or music, or whatever it may be, to the Librarian of Congress. The postage on this must be fully prepaid. If you write in advance to the Librarian of Congress, he will send a blank form of application for copyright.

Meteors.

J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: Probably you refer to the fall of a large meteor in Arizona not long ago. Meteors are seen almost any clear night. The uneducated call them "shooting stars." They are not stars at all, but small fragments of stone, which are being drifting through space for countless thousands of years. In their course they come within the attraction of the earth, which draws them to it. When they reach the atmosphere, they are falling so rapidly that the friction of the air heats them so intensely hot that they glow brilliantly. The most of these are small, weighing probably but a few grains, and are dissipated in vapor, never reaching the earth. Occasionally a large mass falls, which is too large to be vaporized, and strikes the earth. There are many such falls recorded. At Padua, Italy, in 1511, about 1,200 stones fell, the largest weighing 160 pounds. Stones fell at Aden in 1790, and in France in 1864. Every college cabinet has meteoric stones. They generally contain a large percent of iron.

Our Foreign Trade.

"In our export and import trade, who does the business and who makes the report? Is it correct? If so, what becomes of the surplus of exports over imports?"—D. Y., La Paz, Ind.

The actual business is done by the merchants, foreign and domestic, who are engaged in that trade. The figures are made up by the United States officials at the custom houses; for all goods exported and imported have to be recorded with the collector of customs at the port where shipped out of the country, or imported into it. Hence the figures are correct. The excess of exports over imports is due to—that is due to the exporters, not to the government. It is the balance of trade. Some of it comes back in the shape of gold; some is disposed of in various ways.

Suppose you are a farmer living several miles from town. You take a load of farm produce to town to sell. That is an export from your farm. You sell the load, and buy groceries with part of the pay. Those groceries are imports to your farm. The rest of the money you might leave as a credit with the merchant; or you might put it in bank; or you might pay what you owed some man in town; or you might get a money order and send it to your son in the west. So it is with the balance of trade. The money is due Americans. It may be invested or loaned in Europe, or be used to buy American securities, owned over there, or any number of a hundred things. But as these transactions do not pass through the custom house, there is no way of reporting them.

Level of the Canal.

"In excavating the Nicaraguan or Isthmian canal, suppose they commence at both ends and bring the water level with them. When they meet which way will the water run? In other words, which water is the higher, the Atlantic or Pacific, at each end of the canal? If they are not level, what is the difference and the cause?"—D. L. G., Stanley, Kas.

As both the Nicaragua and Panama routes cross mountains, the canal will necessarily have locks. Were the water on both sides perfectly still, the level would be the same; but wind and tides would often make a difference in level. Locks would be placed at each end to guard against these effects.

No National Flower.

"Will you please tell me whether it has been decide that golden rod is the national flower or not?"—J. G. V., Orangeville, Pa.

No, certainly not. Who would decide? Congress is the only body that has authority, and it has something more to do than that. There is no native flower found in all parts of the United States; hence there is no flower that is really national. Besides, what do we want with a national flower? Such things are child's play. Put them away with other childish things.

Ohio's Vote.

Here is a sample of letters we are getting:

"Is there much interest manifested in the approaching Ohio election? What seems to be the chances for a full vote? Is there a third party or ticket in the field?"

In the Bureau of July 23, we gave the total vote of Ohio each fall for ten years, and showed why it increased or decreased. Last week we stated the number of tickets in the field.

Now, it is no manner of use to ask us our OPINION whether there will be a full vote or not. The Bureau is not for opinions, but for facts.

These questions are asked for use in a guessing contest. The Blade will not guess. We will NOT answer any questions about this Ohio election by mail. If we proposed to give a guess to any subscriber, we would be fair, and publish it. You will all admit this would be the only honest course. All subscribers have an equal right to information from us. But we will NOT guess, nor will we answer any questions of any kind, pertaining to the total vote of Ohio. Read the answer in the Bureau of July 23.

You can readily understand that no one can do more than give a guess. It may be that the total vote will fall anywhere from 75,000 to 175,000 below the vote for President. The difference may be less or greater than those figures. It may range from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. Anything between 10 per cent and 16 per cent is probable enough. And if election day should be bad weather, it would mean a falling off, from that cause alone, of 25,00 votes.

Kinds of Money.

"What amount of gold, silver and paper money makes the circulating medium in the United States?"—W. N. C., Rich View, Ill.

On July 1, 1901, the money in circulation, the counting that held in the treasury, was as follows:

Gold coin	$ 630,407,728
Gold certificates	245,715,737
Standard silver dollars	66,587,393
Silver certificates	429,640,728
Subsidiary silver	79,700,083
Treasury notes of 1890	47,540,245
Greenbacks	332,468,013
National bank notes	345,266,336
Total	$2,177,266,280

Per capita circulation, $28.

Please observe the rule of only one question at a time.

Alumni and Alumnae.

"The mayor of Detroit has called for a meeting of the alumni and alumnae of the University of Michigan. Will you please tell the meaning of the word alumnae?"—J. B. W., Clinton, Mich.

The Latin word alumnus means a man who has graduated from an institution of learning. The word alumna is the feminine form, and means a woman graduate. The plural of alumnus is alumni; the plural of alumna is alumnae. Hence the governor called a meeting of male and female graduates of the university.

Church Bells.

"Does it make any difference in the sound of a church bell whether you hang it to swing north and south or east and west?"—G. R., Glen Roy, O.

It makes no appreciable difference. The sound-waves in the air go out in every direction from the bell.

Spellmarks.

"I send you a few rubbings of a coin that I want to know what it is, and is it of any value? On one side, 13 stars, bust and name of Liberty; 'Sp. Marke' at the bottom. On the other side an eagle with shield on breast; around the eagle the words, 'Compositions—Spiel Marke.'"—T. A. F., Chucky City, Tenn.

It is not a coin; it is a spellmark. That is a German word, from the word mark, the name of the German monetary unit, and "spiel," to play, as a game. They were first made and used in Germany, and used as counters in playing games. They were introduced into the United States, but the government stopped their use, as swindlers used to pass them on greenhorns for goldpieces. They are made of soft brass, and have no value whatever.

Cabinet and Supreme Court.

"Please give me, through your paper, a list of the Cabinet officers and the Supreme judges of the United States."—D. F. P., Sheldon, Mo.

Cabinet—John Hay, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, treasury; Elihu Root, war; John D. Long, navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, interior; James Wilson, agriculture; P. C. Knox, attorney general; Charles E. Smith, postmaster general.

Supreme court—Chief justice, Melville W. Fuller; associate justices, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, White, Peckham and McKenna.

Miscellaneous.

S. V. D., Edgerton, Mo.: Sorry, but we do not know.

J. C., Corry, Pa.: Unfortunately we do not know.

S. B. M., Signal, O.: Sorry to say we never saw or heard of the poem.

F. J., Pomeroy, O.: All official records are open to public inspection, under proper rules for their safety.

M. J. H., Trundle's X Roads, Tenn.: The law does not allow any increase in the pensions of children under 16.

J. M. B., Hut, Tenn.: We do not know. Consult an honest pension agent, well posted in the rulings of the Pension office.

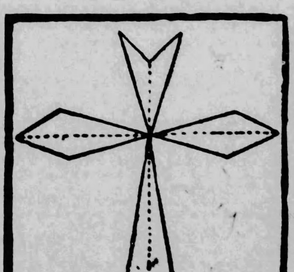
T. B., Chattaroy, Wash.: We never saw the picture, but suppose it means Cortez's entrance to the country of Mexico. He landed at what is now Vera Cruz.

T. B. W., Esco, Tenn.: The 15th U. S. Infantry is divided. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M are in the Philippines—mail address Manila; companies E and G, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; companies F and H, Ponce, Porto Rico.

HERE IS A NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION

Mr. P. J. Glauz, an engineer of the United States lighthouse department, stationed on the Pacific coast, has discovered a new and interesting optical illusion, says the New York Herald.

You would think to look at it that it



was longer than it was broad. As a matter of fact, the horizontal measurement along the dotted line is about one-sixth longer than the vertical dotted line.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN

Van Croke—But, my dear fellow, you can't afford to marry a girl like Ruth Richling.

Van Broke—On the contrary, old man, I can't ford to marry any other girl.—Town and Country.

"Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour?"

Mrs. Benham—She said she hadn't time to come in.—Brooklyn Life.

"Have you had this dog as long as the other dog?"

"Yes, longer. This is a dachshund."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Oh, to be nothing, nothing—only a chunk of ice; only to go where the breezes blow, and escape hot-weather advice.—Los Angeles Times.

Aguinaldo is showing some irritation and may jump his contract and sign with some of the minor league teams.—Washington Post.

One legal definition of a home is where a man sleeps. Even a hammock may show where he hangs out.—Philadelphia Times.

"Frankie Jones' ma says he can go swimmin' whenever he wants to. Is that so?"

"Yes; that's the only way she can keep him out of the water."—Indianapolis News.

Miss Jane and the Historical Novel.

"My land, Mis' Green, I'm real pleased you come in. I'm as figgetty as a cat an' feel as if I should fly into forty pieces. No, I ain't had bad news, but I've been readin' one o' them highstorical novels and I'm all in a twitter.

"Mis' Barlow, she that's been boardin' with me quite a spell, she give me the book for a keepsake, an' said I must read it. She sos them books is the present style in literatoor. My land, if them things is the style, I guess I can bear it to be old-fashioned.

"You never read one? Don't you do it, Mis' Green, don't you be tempted. Murders an' railroad axidents is pleasurin' compared to what I've been through. Tell you about it? Mis' Green, you'll be a happier woman if you don't know what I do. What the eye can't see the heart can't pant at. Maybe I'll feel relieved if I get it off my mind, but I wouldn't have you excited up as I be, not for all the coral a growin' on India's strand, nor all the jewels a glitterin' on kings an' queens. Poor souls, they never kin tell from one hour to the next but what they'll be blowed up an' their bleedin' remains scattered over the face of the airth like chaff from a thrashin' machine.

"What was the story? I'm a comin' to it Mis' Green, jest as soon as I kin get collected. There's been pirates an' Spaniards an' Injuns a runnin' through my head till my neck's wore out twistin' round to see if I'm bein' chased. If the door squeaks, I think it's Injuns, an' when I'm spoke to sudden, I'm liable to holler 'S'death,' or 'S'blood,' quicker'n you kin say scat! I do believe I'm possessed. I've read it four times a-ready an' that's the mortal truth.

There was a likely young man, Mis' Green, an' he got ketched by the Injuns. They was goin' to burn him at the stake, an' he up an' run. Jumped clean over a roarin' fire more'n forty foot high, an' landed on the river bank, slid down the rocks, an' squatted under the water. He set there an hour, Mis' Green, without breathin', an' then he hitched onto a log an' went sailin'. He was consid'able tore up, seein' he didn't have time to stop for his clothes owin' to the Injuns not wantin' him to leave, but the weather was mild so he didn't ketch cold, though his condition was embarrassin' he bein' afeerd he might meet some o' the neighbors. Howsumever, he kep in the woods for a week or more, seein' nothin' but bears an' rattlesnakes, an' all the time he was dodgin' Injuns. Them he thought he couldn't kill, he was dodged, but he was a purty good hand at killin'. After a while he come to a house, an' when he'd hollered out his name, an' his business' an' where he'd come from, an' where he was goin', they let him in an' give him a suit o' clothes, then he went home to 'tend to his farm which had run down consid'able whilst he'd been with the Injuns. It wasn't his fault Mis' Green, he was detained forcible.

"The first thing he heerd when he got to the village was that a boat load o' girls had come in from England to marry the settlers. For'ard pieces I call 'em, howsumever that was the custom them days an' they was snatched an' married off "before they'd been landed an hour. That is, all but one of 'em. She was a highty-tighty miss an' so well favored, that the men folks was a fightin' dools for the chanct to carry her carpet bag, she was that enticin'.

"The minute the likely young man set eyes on her he wanted to keep company, though he was jest a farmer an' she the daughter of an English lord run away from home owin' to her not wantin' to marry a king. I dunno but what 'twas a emperor she give the mitten. She an' the young man commenced havin' words 'fore they'd spoke. 'Prithee, good sir,' that's how she talked, 'dost fancy I'd fall into thy arms like a ripened peach from yender tree? Not so. Nay, nay. I bid thee begone. Thou hast a pretty conceit. Go hence.'

"My, my, the askin's that girl had! If she'd a been fifty women, all o' her could have been married twict a day, an' the men got to quarrelin' an' a stabbin' an' a shootin' till there wasn't one left in the village that wasn't dead or gashed dreadful.

"'Durin' this time, the likely young man kep to his farm work, a ploughin' an' a plantin', jest comin' to town 'casional to kill some one he'd heard had been annoyin' her. He'd get stove up himself, wunct in a way, but land, he didn't make nothin' o' loosin' an arm or a leg, they growed right on again.

"Well, they kep on a havin' words—though if any one spoke against him to her she'd fly like a buzz-saw—till she was stole by some Injuns that had been put up to it by a Spanish lord who was set on marryin' her himself though he had a wife and several small children to home, but he promised he'd have 'em killed. You may know, Mis' Green, that when James, that was the young farmer's name, heerd she'd been stole, he took on awful, then he histed himself onto his horse and went on a search party full chisel. Her found her, but he hunted a month, an' such a time! His scalp was tore off in several places an' he was shot frequent, but them that attacked got come up with an' the woods was full of dead Injuns and Spaniards that forgot to mind their own business. She'd been tied to a tree while she was waitin' to be rescued, but she was as bee-a-tiful as ever an' the minute she saw Jones she screeched right out: 'Oh, my beloved, save me an' take me for thine own. Let us escape dear, my lord, I wouldst have thee make me thy wife.'

"You see, Mis' Green, she'd been lovin' him right along, but never let on, an' considerin' he'd never really asked her, I think she was a mite bold. I did hope that after they was saved from the Injuns they'd be allowed to settle. But no, pirates got 'em next and carried 'em off on the ragin' deep an' James had to turn to an' fight like all creation. Such doin's! They drunked an' they swore; heads was broke, teeth hauled, and eyes gouged, they was that playful. James see them pirates hadn't ought to live, so he lit into 'em and them he didn't kill he scairt so they dassent say boo to a goose. The bloodshed run like high water in spring till there was no one left but him an' her.

"To make a long story short, Mis' Green, them two went sailin' to England, she dressed like a man conspicuous, an' a draggin' behind 'em three pirate ships loaded with gold an' diamonds. Her pa give his blessin', when he see how well fixed James was for money, an' they was finally married an' lived peaceful forever more. When James was an old man he set under a tree he'd planted in their backyard an' wrote down all I've been tellin'—leastwise, that's what it says in the book, but when I asked Mis Barlow if she was acquainted with him, she laughed an' said no, he'd been dead for more'n two hundred years an' that it was jest a story a young lady wrote out of her head.

"'A young lady?' I ses, kind o' solemn an' onbelievin'. 'Can't her folks stop her? Has the minister spoke to her?'

"'If you'll believe me, Mis. Green, she up an' declares that ministers o' the gospil write them kind o' books themselves, an' there's folks that's proud o' bein' kin to pirates an' murderin' forebears! My land, Mis' Green, if what them highsterical writers tell is true, I'd never yip about havin' such cavoortin' raskils in the fambly.

"Must you be goin'? Well, I have enjoyed havin' a talk with you, an' I'm some calmer. You want to borrow the book? I dunno as its right for me to let you have it considerin' what I've been through, an' I don't hold with borrowin' or lendin' neither, but maybe it would be real pleasant if 'twas so we could talk over them pirates occasional, as then literatoor is so elevatin', but it's mighty tryin', Mis' Green, it's mighty tryin'."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE LAST LEAF.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door;
And again
The pavement stones resound
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
Sad and wan,
And he takes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmama has said—
Poor old lady! she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff;
And a crook in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here,
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches—and all that
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the above poem, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809, and died in Boston, October 7, 1894. His father was a clergyman and historical writer. The poet was a graduate of Harvard, a graduate of the Harvard medical school, for a while practiced medicine, and was for years professor of anatomy at Harvard.

KAISERIN'S FAD FOR BUILDING CHURCHES

The Kaiser of Germany has many hobbies; the Kaiserin only one, the building of churches. As, however, she is constantly indulging her taste for ecclesiastical construction, the matter is, financially at least, of some importance to those who pay for her piety. There is therefore a certain good-natured dissatisfaction with her extravagance in this line, relates a Berlin correspondent. Taxpayers comfort themselves with the thought that she might spend their money in less praiseworthy objects. The feeling on the subject was recently given expression to in a comical manner at the unveiling of one of the Graces of the statues with which the Emperor has decorated the alley in the Thiergarten in Berlin known as the "Sigerallee." At the close of the ceremony came the national hymn, "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," whereat everyone, of course, uncovered. Among the number was a totally bald man, seeing whom one of the street urchins present called out:

"Hey, there's another vacant spot for the Kaiserin to build a church on!"

Military Pensions in England

England is imitating the pension system of the United States. There is a bill in Parliament providing for a scheme for pensioning the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died in the South African war. This measure is being hastened by the officials of the war office in order to stimulate enlistments in the army, which are now very slow.

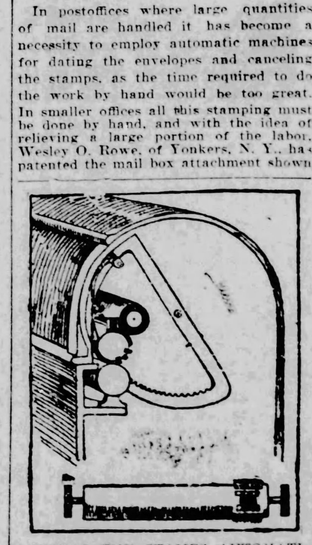
An Indication of Sex.

"Why does Harkins always speak of his automobile as 'she?'"

"Because it blows him up so often."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MAIL-BOX DATES AND CANCELS LETTERS

In postoffices where large quantities of mail are handled it has become a necessity to employ automatic machines for dating the envelopes and canceling the stamps, as the time required to do the work by hand would be too great. In smaller offices all this stamping must be done by hand, and with the idea of relieving a large portion of the labor, Wesley O. Rowe, of Yonkers, N. Y., has patented the mail box attachment shown



CANCELS THE STAMPS AUTOMATICALLY.

in the illustration. The intention is to place a rotary stamp, ink rollers and impression pad inside the lid and rotate them automatically in connection with each letter as it is inserted. To this end the lid is mounted on a semi-circular frame, which has racks engaging toothed wheels on the ends of the rollers, and when the lid is lifted for the insertion of the letter the type on the cancelling roller is inked and set in position to print on the envelope as the lid tilts into a closed position again. Arrangement is made for changing the type in the dater, and the roller is mounted on springs to accommodate it to the thickness of any letter which may be inserted in the slot.

We have given attikamnia tablets a fair trial and can certify to their wonderful power in the relief of pain. An agreeable remedy that acts without disturbing the stomach or heart, and on account of the accuracy of dosage, best given in five-grain tablets. Two are the ordinary adult dose. Druggists generally dispense them. —Massachusetts Medical Journal.

No Incentive to Recklessness.

"Hist! hist!" said the burglar, as he bent over the man of the house.

"Never mind, replied the gentleman, who was looking up into the revolver; "my wife is away visiting relatives, and I assure you that I shall not think of getting up to grapple with you as long as she isn't here to accuse me of cowardice and tell the neighbors."—Chicago Record-Herald.

My Cup Runneth Over.

A song, a sigh, a laugh, a gentle breeze,
A drowsy rustling in the half leaved trees,
A cloud, a sky of deep and tender blue,
A home, a friend, a sweetheart always true.
This is the joy God gives to me and you.
—Home Magazine.

Always Cautious.

The count of Oweall found himself in money difficulty and sent for a moneylender to bring him $2,000 at once.

"Count," said Goldfox, "I can not manage to let you have $2,000 at such short notice, but if you will sign a note for $3,000 I will advance you $1,500 on the spot."

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for September 8. Jacob at Bethel. Gen. xxviii:10-22. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Between last lesson and this we have an account of the blessing bestowed upon Jacob by his father, depriving Esau of the birthright which he had previously sold. (Gen. xxv:33.) This custom of patriarchal times was equivalent to the execution of a will in our day by which one who is about to die transfers his worldly estate. In the case of Jacob, however, the spiritual gift was esteemed more than the temporal. By means of it he became heir to all the promises made to Abraham and to Isaac, assuming the place in the covenant which they had filled. The value of that inheritance could hardly be estimated at that time although it awakened hope and included the direct favor and protection of God. That Jacob might be able to keep the covenant and to meet its gracious provisions his father sent him back to the ancestral home to obtain a wife. By maintaining race purity it was expected that greater prosperity would be secured. Our lesson relates events in the early part of Jacob's journey.

I. JACOB'S PRAYER. (Verses 10 and 11.) Leaving his father's home in Beer-Sheba, which was in the southern part of Palestine, Jacob traveled in a northerly direction toward Haran, the place of Abram's nativity, after God called him to leave Ur of the Chaldees. The entire distance to be covered must have been at least five hundred miles. At the close of the second day he was in the open plain about forty-eight miles from the point of departure. As the sun was declining he found that it was impossible to reach any city before the gates would be closed for the night, and he knew that after they were closed he would be unable to enter. Selecting a stone (not stones as in our English version) as an elevation on which the head might rest and covering that doubtless with some garment or cushion, he laid down to slumber in the open field. He may have appointed watchmen from among his servants, or he may have felt secure under the protection of Almighty God. (Psalm iii:5.) The weariness of the journey and the purity of the atmosphere were favorable to repose.

II. THE VISION. (Verses 12.) Philosophers of all time have carefully studied the phenomena of sleep. Those who hold to the dual nature of man, as soul and body, admit that while the voluntary functions of the latter are suspended, the former is capable of exercises of greater importance. Accordingly many things may occur in the spiritual life during the ordinary waking hours, so deeply impressed as not to be lost from memory when the person returns to physical consciousness. In the patriarchal times God selected these seasons for communicating or introducing them by an extraordinary influence, to make special disclosures to his servants. (Gen. ii:21.) So it came to Jacob that night on the plain. He had a vision of a ladder set upon the earth, reaching to heaven, on which the angels of God ascended and descended. (John i:51.) This was intended as a pictorial representation of the intercourse between earth and heaven, the connection of the two worlds by angelic ministry. (Heb. i:14.) It was granted at this time to assure Jacob of personal security and guidance in his future life.

III. PROMISES. (Verses 13, 14, 15).—What was thus expressed in a picture to the mind was afterward declared in words. The duplicated deliverance was intended to increase the impressiveness of the message, the one interpreting and confirming the other. And yet the explanatory language was fuller than the initial vision. It contained three important points. 1. The one who spoke was the God of Abraham and Isaac, the same who had made covenant with the father Jacob (Gen. xxii:15-18), who now proposed to renew the covenant. 2. The land promised at first, should belong to Jacob and his posterity, who should become a great multitude and a blessing to all peoples. 3. The Divine presence shall be with Jacob in his journey bringing him again in safety to his father's home and fulfilling all the gracious purposes. Here were two very comforting promises both resting on the faithfulness of God, both well suited to strengthen the heart and kindle the hope of this traveler on his journey to a distant country.

IV. PRESENTS. (Verses 16 and 17).—Man so tabernacles in the flesh that his most intimate relations are with material things. By the senses there are borne in upon the soul impressions of the tangible world in such variety as quite to obscure the spiritual world that lies back of all. When for a brief time the dominion of the senses is broken, when God reveals himself, and the spiritual is seen to be real, then are filled with awe and reverence. Such experiences are of incalculable value, as they tend to restore the normal relations between soul and body (Rom. viii:6). That was therefore an occasion of far reaching influence in the life of Jacob. When he awakened in the morning it was evident that the vision and message had produced a salutary effect. He was reverently afraid, convinced that he had been in the presence of God, that he had ignorantly presumed to slumber in such a holy spot, that in fact his couch had been the house of God and the very gate of heaven. He had learned what many never learn, that the Lord's presence alone renders a place sacred.

PILLAR (Verses 18 and 19).—The effect of the vision was not altogether emotional. Jacob was practical, a man of action. He resolved to commemorate this remarkable event in his history by erecting a monument that might mark the spot and so become holy to him in all after time. And so the stone which had served as a pillow was set up as a pillar. Upon the top of it was poured as an emblem of the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit. It was believed at that time that by this ceremony the stone became instinct with the energy of divinity, a remnant of superstition handed down from remote time. There is a foolish tradition that this stone was afterwards brought to Jerusalem, carried thence to Spain, afterward to Ireland, then to Scotland, and on its kings of Scotland were crowned. Edward I., it is claimed, had it brought to Westminster, and there this stone, called Jacob's pillar and Jacob's pillow, is now placed under the chair on which the king sits when he is crowned. Jacob signalized the event by giving a name to the locality, calling it Bethel, or literally house of God.

VOW.—(Verses 20 and 21.) The most elevating spiritual experiences begin in the intellect and proceed thence to the emotions, but they do not pause there. They are completed only by affecting the will. Whatever one may think or feel, he rises to highest dignity when he resolves and when by such resolve he determines his own conduct. Jacob now passed into the volitional state, and made a vow, a promise, or oath of life-long loyalty to God. The Lord shall be my God," was his self-imposed pledge. (Ruth i:16). In contrary connection. But this was not in the best form. It was made conditional upon the faithfulness of God to his promises just made. If God would be with him, and keep him, and prosper him, and bring him back in safety, then the vow should hold, an implication that otherwise it would be null and void. This bartering method was in full harmony with the disposition of Jacob (Gen. xxv:29-34) out of place here, it was after all better than no vow at all. Much is to be learned before an unconditional consecration would be possible.

TITHE.—(Verse 22.) The selfish and dickering spirit of Jacob appears further in his allusions to property. He promised to give back to God a tenth of all that God gave to him—ten per cent on the divine investment. This had decidedly more than a penny aspect. There is too much of the quid pro quo about it—a sort of piety altogether too common even in our day. Many prize religion as one of the conveniences of life, a means to an end. The tithing system was afterward introduced into the Mosaic economy (Lev. xxvii:30), as a method of supporting the priesthood, and God complained of his people because they did not meet the requirement (Mal. iii:8). A vow was not in any wise a proof of high spirituality, but directly the opposite. Tithing is not to be practiced under the gospel. The followers of Christ must regard all their powers as his, and themselves as stewards (Rom. xii:1). Our giving must not be by measure, but out of a cheerful heart, according to ability (2 Cor. ix:7).

REFLECTIONS.—This chapter in the life of the patriarch must not be taken as affording standards for Christian living. It simply shows how God appeared to Jacob at this important time in his history and what response he made. God never before or after appeared to him or any other in the same way and it is quite certain that no one need expect such manifestation. Jacob revealed his spiritual condition, showing that the love of God was low plane. That is one reason God adopted that method—he always suits himself to men (1 Cor. xii:6). There are some things to commend in Jacob's course, chiefly his desire to commemorate the event, his willingness to be the Lord's. But all this is clouded by the workings of his carnal mind—the remnant of superstition, the conditional loyalty, the pledged percentage on God's gifts. Jacob has a long journey to make before he

TOLEDO BLADE.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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AN ATTACK ON LABOR.

The Ohio Democratic platform is by no means devoted to "state issues" alone. Of the sixteen general topics of which that document treats, there are but three that refer entirely to state questions. The remainder are on national topics, in the decision of which Ohio's state officers and General Assembly have no official power.

One of these is a blow at the best interests of all persons employed, either in manufacturing or agriculture. It is intended as the entering wedge of a new free trade propaganda. In 1896 the national Democratic party adopted free silver in order to get away from free trade, on which they had gained a victory in 1892. The enactment of the Wilson bill followed, and every one remembers vividly those weary years of closed mills, idle men, and prices of farm products which did not pay the cost of raising them. The Democrats dared not go before the people on that discredited policy. They took up free silver in 1896, and made it their slogan for two Presidential campaigns. The people rejected it. This year, in their state conventions, the Democrats are trying to abandon it; and their convention in Ohio, the earliest of all, returned to the old free trade issue. Read the plank referring to it:

Tariff reform, never more urgently demanded than now, when the production of the country so far exceeds its power of consumption that foreign markets are a prime condition of its continued prosperity, and when the existence and abuses of trusts have been brought about by the policy of protection of favored industries. The abolition of the so-called protective system and the substitution in its place of the traditional Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue so levied as not to burden one industry for the benefit of another.

This is a tissue of fallacies. Note what it says of the production of the country. In 1892, their argument was that through free trade we could and would "capture the markets of the world." An increased export trade was demanded by them, as a necessary condition to industrial activity. The nation gave their scheme a trial. The Wilson bill worked just opposite to what the Democrats declared would be the case. Foreign manufacturers invaded our market, in place of ours invading those of Europe. The enormous expansion of our export trade in manufactured goods has taken place under the Dingley tariff law. There is no reason why that trade shall not continue to grow, if the people of the United States stand fast by the protective policy, and turn deaf ears to the siren song of the free traders.

The second fallacy in the above resolution is the statement that "the existence and abuses of trusts have been brought about" by protection. The Standard Oil was the first trust in the United States, and there is free trade in its products. Have the people forgotten the base surrender of the Democratic Senate in 1893 to the Sugar Trust, in which the sugar schedule of the Wilson tariff bill was written by the magnates of that trust? England's industries are far more completely controlled by trusts than are our own, yet England is a free trade country. The platform statement is false, and made only to deceive the people into again supporting the free trade Democratic policy.

The Democratic orators this year may thunder from the stump on their barren array of "state issues," but the people of Ohio understand that Democratic success in Ohio this year would mean the revival of the free trade crusade in national form. As a dog returneth to his vomit, and the swine to their wallowing in the mire, so the Democratic party returns to its old free trade folly, when defeated on other issues. The miners, the mill men, the workers in shops and factories, the railroad men—in short, the workers of Ohio—all remember the hard times under the Wilson law. A vote for the Ohio Democratic ticket is a vote to return to those conditions.

THIS IS TRUE REFORM.

Maryland justice is not always misdirected. A jury in that state has brought in a verdict of murder against a young man who rocked a boat in which he and a young lady were rowing, the capsizing of the boat resulting in the drowning of the girl.

It has been the rule to turn over to the tender mercies of the fool-killer the man who rocks a boat, and there is not a summer that the services of that official have not been in demand. It has remained for a Maryland jury to declare that the senseless fool who rocks a boat and causes an innocent person to lose his life is a murderer. If only the boat-rocker would go under, the world would be content; but he is always such a feather-brained individual that he floats.

Another radical method of dealing with the man who rocks a boat was employed the other day on a Wisconsin lake. An idiot was rocking a boat in which were a couple of young ladies. The girls were frightened and screamed every time the boat dipped water. The idiot was greatly amused and when cautioned by a young man nearby only rocked the boat the more. Then the nearby young man, who, by the way, deserves a medal, pulled a revolver and shot the idiot through the arm and the fun was over.

Maryland and Wisconsin are to be congratulated on starting such a reform. It has long been needed.

Colombia has a paper currency—the equivalent of our greenbacks. The political troubles there have depreciated it wonderfully within a few days. It is now worth four cents per dollar. Such an illustration of the inherent evil of cheap money should not be without its lesson to home people in the United States.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY BLADE WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN SEPTEMBER.

We are this week mailing to some 8,000 of our subscribers, whose time expires in September, a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during September, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal and clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all our September subscribers to this article, which we make a part of the proposition sent by mail. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For just this coming month we offer the premiums stated below, just to stimulate club raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the season. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums early in October, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated table spoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in September, and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any September subscriber not getting our card offer by September 4 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made. We do this now because it is early in the season, and hope it will be appreciated. Later in the season we could not afford it.

A "BUSTED" BOOM.

The Texas oil boom has flattened out. The only oil that has been found so far is in the Beaumont field—a fifty-acre tract, called Spindle Top Heights, about four miles from that town. Every well drilled on this tract has proved a gusher. Outside of it, every well has proved a duster.

The geological formation must be a singular one. There seems to be one pool, with an enormous supply, under this area, and entirely isolated. There may be other pools of the same character elsewhere in the state, but to find one of them will be about as arduous as to find the proverbial needle in a haystack. It will be simply a case of luck, as was the striking of the first Beaumont gusher.

There are seventy-five derricks already on the fifty acres on Spindle Top, of which twenty-four have struck oil. The supply must soon be exhausted, with so many wells drawing upon it. Then there is not a demand for the Beaumont oil at all equal to the supply, for it can be used only for fuel purposes. At least it is said to be impracticable to refine it by the present methods. Hence the boom has subsided, and, unless some venturesome prospector makes a lucky find, the Texas oil field will soon become a has-been.

"PRESIDENT'S DAY."

Buffalo is expecting Thursday, September 5, to be the record-breaker in attendance at the Pan-American exposition. It is now settled that the President and Mrs. McKinley will be in attendance. They will arrive in Buffalo on the 4th and remain until the 7th; but the 5th will be the day of the formal reception to the chief executive, who is expected to deliver a short address at the Stadium.

All that is needed to realize the expectation of the largest attendance of the season is to have the day well advertised, and the press of the country is taking it up in a manner which must be gratifying to the exposition managers. There is a great desire on the part of the people to see and hear the President, as was evidenced on his California trip. No doubt his visit to Buffalo will prove a magnet which will draw enormous throngs to the Rainbow City.

SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL WORKERS.

The members of the Amalgamated association in the South Chicago iron any steel works issued a statement a few days ago giving their reasons for refusing to go out, and it is difficult to see how even Mr. Shaffer can successfully meet their common sense argument.

The South Chicago men set forth the terms of the contract under which they are working and declare that they have no grievance and have offered none to the owners of the mills. Then, quoting from their statement, they say:

The principles of union labor are as dear to us as to any men in the country who earn their living by honest toil, but we do not think we should be expected to violate every rule of business integrity and personal honor for a matter of sentiment, for this is a time when we must not let our sympathy get away with our better judgment.

There is sound sense in the position taken by these union men. They cannot understand why, for a mere matter of sentiment, they should violate their contracts with their employers and "violate every rule of business integrity and personal honor."

If contracts are not held to be binding on labor organizations then such contracts are not worth anything and there is little reason for entering into them. The interests of organized labor and real unionism are injured when its members refuse to live up to their agreements.

The South Chicago members of the Amalgamated association have taken the best stand possible for the perpetuity and advancement of the union and time will demonstrate that they are right.

ALABAMA'S ACTION.

Alabama's convention has completed its work, and the new constitution is more rigid than that of any other Southern state in its provisions for the nullification of the negro vote. It not only contains the "grandfather clause," which creates a hereditary class of white voters, but an "understanding clause," which furnishes the means of denying the ballot to negroes who can read and write. It empowers the officers of registration to determine whether a person who is able to read "understands intelligently the meaning of what he reads." Through these two provisions, it will be easy to exclude the colored vote entirely.

But the liberal and progressive element in the convention won one very important victory. These two clauses expire by limitation in 1903. After that, every new voter, white or black, must either be able to read and write, or must pay taxes on $300 worth of property. The effect of this will be to allow the present generation of illiterate whites to vote; but as the young men reach voting age, they must possess the knowledge their fathers do not. If this provision is enforced fairly and honestly, it will be unobjectionable on the score of equal rights.

One point was brought out in the discussions which is encouraging to those who believe the negro race is improving itself out of its old conditions. A proposition was introduced to make men voters on payment of a poll-tax only. The opponents of negro suffrage declared that this would never do, since in twelve counties of the state the negroes paid nearly twice as much poll-tax as the whites—the figures for the last fiscal year being $15,316 for negroes, and $8,869 for whites. Naturally, the proposition was voted down.

BRYAN IN A POUT.

The Jacksonian club, of Omaha, a stalwart Democratic organization, is arranging for a big picnic to be given next month. It invited as speakers for the occasion such Democratic leaders as W. J. Bryan, David B. Hill, Henry Watterson and Carter Harrison.

It was the intention of the club to show to the country the harmony existing in the Democratic camp by having on one platform the leaders of the different party elements.

But love's labor is lost. Mr. Bryan declares that he will not appear on the same platform with Mr. Hill. If Mr. Hill is going to bring his dishes, then Mr. Bryan will vacate the back yard and refuse to play. If Mr. Hill is to whistle down the rain barrel of the Jackson club of Omaha, then Mr. Bryan wants it understood he will not slide on the club's cellar door.

Really, this row in the Democratic camp is becoming serious. Suppose Mr. Bryan's course is followed by his party friends in Ohio. What will the gold bugs do in this state if the free silverites refuse to affiliate with the traitors of 1896 and 1900? In that event the Democratic campaign will have to be carried on principally by that class of Democrats who voted for McKinley.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The United States civil service commission has just made its seventeenth annual report, for the year ended June 30, 1900. A document a year and two months old is not very valuable; but it may interest readers to know that the commission examined 46,763 persons during the year, of whom 35,025 were passed. Of the latter, 9,889 were appointed. The ratio of lucky to unlucky ones is very small, and does not give much encouragement to prospective applicants.

The commissioners make two recommendations which should be acted upon. One is that deputy collectors of internal revenue ought to be placed in the classified service. The report takes the very proper ground that "the branch of the government charged with the important duties of the collection of the revenue should be placed upon the same business basis as prevails in the railway mail service as a result of the rigid and conscientious application and observance of civil service laws and rules."

The second reform suggested is the adoption of some systematic plan for the employment of unskilled laborers, which will do away with the practice of appointing men to places as laborers and then assigning them to clerical and other duties which come under classified employments. Both these suggestions should be acted upon.

The report makes no mention of the scheme for creating a pension fund for the benefit of government employes when they grow too old to be effective. The departments at Washington have many who have held their places under the civil service rules for many years, and it is a problem what to do with them. To discharge them would be to send a proportion of them to the poorhouse. There should be a law requiring a percentage of each person's salary to be paid into a pension fund, which would be available in such cases. Either this must be done, or the government must pension them as it does soldiers—and the people would oppose a civil pension list.

TAXATION IN OHIO.

The Ohio Democrats, in their platform this year, attempt to escape from the consideration of national issues, and the unmixed prosperity of all classes under Republican policies and administration. They will attempt to make a campaign on state issues.

But what is there in Ohio conditions upon which to raise an issue that will not only keep every Democratic voter in line, but bring some thirty thousand Republican voters to the support of the Democratic ticket—for that number will be required to achieve victory?

The state is practically out of debt—the work of Republican administrations. The revenues of the state are larger than ever before, the Republican General Assemblies within the past ten years having been able to prepare and enact certain laws of the nature of excises, which have been decided not to conflict with the state constitution, and which add fully three-quarters of one million dollars to the annual state revenues. The various state institutions are in excellent shape, and no fault can be found with the management of any of them, financial or otherwise, What is there on which to base a winning Democratic battle on state issues?

That which the Democrats have selected is taxation. This plank was put into the platform by the henchmen of Tom Johnson. That gentleman believes in the single tax—that real estate should pay all the taxes, and that stocks, bonds, money and other personal property shall go untaxed. The plank, of course, does not say this; but that is what Tom Johnson is working for. Should a Democratic legislature be elected, there would be a desperate effort made to load up the farms and other real estate of Ohio with an added tax burden. How will the farmers of the state like that?

The Ohio Republicans, in their platform, declare themselves in favor of such a revision of the tax laws of the state "as will require all classes of property to bear their equal and just share of taxation," and recommend "the creation of such machinery for fixing and equalizing valuations as will be adaquate at all times to correct error and take notice of changes in value." That is the correct principle. Furthermore, the platform calls attention to the increase of the state revenue by Republican legislation enacting forms of taxation other than by levies upon real and personal property, and declares in favor of "further legislation in this direction, to the end that the burden of taxation upon property may be lessened."

We believe this expresses the views of the vost majority of the voters of Ohio, irrespective of politics. Therefore we expect to find the Democratic Tom Johnson plank act as a boomerang, and come back to wound the party that launched it. Much of the difficulty arises from the provisions of the present state constitution, adopted in 1851. In a well-considered article, the Cincinnati Times-Star has this to say upon the point:

"Ohio is governed under a constitution adopted a half-century ago. One has but to recall the vast economic and industrial changes to perceive that in its operations in some respects the document has outlived its usefulness. So important have been some of these changes that methods are prescribed that hardly seem to meet modern requirements. In no instance does this seem to be the case more than in the taxation laws. The vast growth of corporations was not foreseen a half-century ago, when street and steam railways were in their infancy, when the electric motor and the telephone were unknown, and when the telegraph was still an experiment. As a consequence, under the Ohio constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme court, a franchise can not be taxed. No matter how many arguments may be advanced as to the justness of taxing franchises, how numerous examples of other states may be cited, the fact remains that until the constitution of Ohio is amended, the taxation of franchises is impossible in this state.

"There has long been a feeling among realty holders that they have had to bear more than their share of the burdens of taxation, because of the ease with which stocks and bonds can be concealed. It is but proper, however, to call their attention to the fact that even when the complaint exists, it is equally important to consider the remedy. We often suffer more from rash remedies for diseases in the body politic than we do from the disease itself. It is unfortunately true that the evils in taxation methods which are now most loudly proclaimed against were originally advanced as cures. The boards of equalization, which are now bitterly condemned, were at one time to bring the millenium; while the tax inquisition law was at the time of its adoption in 1882, a reform measure that was to prevent forever tax dodging. Our experiences in these instances should make us very careful, despite our aches and pains, not to be overly anxious to take any remedy that any quack may hand us."

OUR JULY EXPORTS.

The export trade of the United States for July, 1901, broke the record. Its total was 109 million dollars, against 100 millions in July, 1900, 94 millions in July, 1899, and 72 millions in the same month of 1898. During the last ten years our export trade has doubled in July, which is one of the lightest export months.

The increase for July of this year has been in agricultural staples, and chiefly in breadstuffs and cotton. There was no particular change in the volume of exports of manufactured articles, or of miscellaneous merchandise. But if we are holding up to recent averages in our sales abroad of these classes of merchandise we are doing well. It must be recalled that from 1898 the increase in such exports has been enormous, establishing a new level for the trade.

The value of the July exports was 36 millions more than the value of imports; and for the seven months since January 1 last, the balance of trade in favor of the United States has been 324½ million dollars. The only shadow on our export trade is that cast by the labor troubles, especially in the steel industry; for it is in articles of steel manufacture that we have been making our greatest inroads on the European markets.

John J. Lentz, like many another political demagogue, does not make his practice square with his theory. He howls long and loud on the stump against "court-made law" and "government by injunction;" that is the theoretical side. He has just appeared before on United States judge at Cincinnati and obtained an injunction restraining strikers at Rossville from establishing pickets and interfering with the works of the Ohio Pressed Brick company. John's love for union labor seems to be for political purposes only.

The European wheat crop is said to be short 250 million bushels. The American farmer can supply that shortage—and he will get a good price, too.

Representative Littlefield is but exercising the time-honored privilege of one defeated in law suit to "go down to the tavern and swear at the court."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Steel Strike.

No decisive change has taken place in the strike situation up to the hour this is written. Accessions to the ranks of the strikers have been balanced by the manning of plants by the manufacturers. Up to the present it is a steady and, in the main, a silent struggle, in which the strategic points are appreciated by the leaders on both sides, but in which the advantage appears to incline to the organization possessing the greater power of mobilization, whether industrial or otherwise, and there has, perhaps, never been an organization engaged in a struggle of this kind which possessed the power of mobilization to as great an extent as that which the strikers are now engaged in fighting. Thus far, it is gratifying to be able to record, the element of lawlessness has been permitted to play a smaller part in the contest than has been usual in similar struggles.

San Francisco Strike.

San Francisco is going through a unique experience at present. It is probable, in fact, that nothing like the more or less voluntary wholesale suspension of industry by men who work with their hands has ever before been witnessed in an American or any other large city. The strike began some time ago with the iron and steel workers, and has gradually extended, through sympathetic strikes, until every line of business is affected and traffic of all kinds is practically tied up. Very little freight is moving, fruit and vegetables rot upon the wharves in great quantities, and the harbor is full of vessels of all kinds whose crews have deserted, it being impossible to either load or unload any ships, as the sailors' union, longshoremen, stevedores, porters, packers, marine engineers and firemen, all drivers of drays, boxmakers and almost every other labor organization in the city are on strike. On the other hand, the employers have not been idle. The jobbers, manufacturers and other employers have formed and incorporated as "The Employers' Association of San Francisco." A perfect organization has been effected, and they say they are determined to win the fight even if they have to close their places indefinitely. The strikers, upon the other hand, seem equally firm, and in the meantime the situation is becoming desperate. Citizens' mass meetings have been called and conciliatory committees appointed, but all to no purpose. Traveling salesmen have been called in, and no attempt whatever is being made to move anything except actual necessaries.

South America.

The news from Colombia and Venezuela continues to be conflicting as regards the result of recent fighting. Both the conservatives, or clericals, and the liberals, who constitute the Colombian revolutionists, claim victories in the neighborhood of Pasto. Singularly enough, both these reports come from the capital of Ecuador. The revolutionist agent there says his side secured "a great triumph" near Pasto, while the minister of the Colombian government at the same capitals informs his colleague in Washington that the revolutionists were surprised by the government forces near Tacoma, which is not far from Pasto, and defeated with the loss of arms, ammunition and prisoners. The scene is in the extreme southern part of Colombia. The Colombian government agents both in Washington and in Quito lay stress upon reports that there is no war, technically speaking, between Venezuela and Colombia, nor between Colombia and Ecuador, and point to the utterances of Presidents Castro and Alfaro as bearing out that statement. This is a minor point, however, as war in South America is not conducted according to the standards of international law.

Our Policy.

The policy of the United States is very clear in the pending difficulty between Colombia and Venezuela. In the first place, we shall fully maintain the treaty of 1846, by which we agreed to keep the Panama railroad open and unobstructed. We shall do this, if it is necessary to land a force, as was done in 1885. The sending of warships to the locality is only a precaution at present, but we intend to be there if trouble occurs. Then if Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia want to fight, they may do so, without any interference in the internal affairs of the Southern republics, nor is there to be any intervention in their international affairs without the consent of both sides to any controversy, unless interference or intervention becomes necessary for the protection of life and property of citizens of the United States or the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by this government under the treaty of 1846. And just here comes in the Monroe doctrine. We will refrain from meddling in the affairs of these outside countries, and we will insist that Europe shall do the same. The policy of non-intervention would speedily be changed if any European nation should take a hand, either on one side or the other. It is to hoped the quarrel will be settled without recourse to actual war.

Not Probable.

The story that the Czar will suggest that Germany and France shall join Russia in friendly intervention in South Africa does not carry much probability upon its face. The Czar's suggestion as to arbitration instead of war has not met with such a degree of success as to prompt him to tender any fresh advice. Besides, if there ever was a time when friendly mediation could have been efficient in South Africa it has long passed. Mediation implies two governments, and Mr. Kruger, domiciled in Holland, is not recognized as a government by Great Britain. So if the Czar were to make the suggestion mentioned, it would never proceed beyond the suggestive stage. The Boers can be helped only by forcible intervention, and for this, no country in Europe seems to be ready.

Did His Duty.

A sheriff has done his duty at last in Alabama in defying a mob of lynchers. When called upon to surrender his prisoner Sheriff North at Ashville ordered his deputies to fire, and three of the mob were shot down. There can be no pretense in this case of justification for the mob. The negro brute had been tried and convicted and was under sentence of death. The law had been proved sufficient, and Sheriff North's act in upholding its majesty must win approval South as well as North.

Iowa Democrats.

The Iowa Democrats, who have no earthly chance of carrying the state, reaffirmed by about a dozen majority the Kansas City platform, while declaring that the campaign should be pitched upon state issues. Now comes Mr. Phillips, the nominee for governor, with a very back-handed approval of the proceeding. "Of course I felt," he says, "that silver, having been twice defeated, should take a back seat, and rather favored the resolution of the majority. But the convention adopted the Butler substitute and nominated me to stand upon it, and that is where I stand. It only merely reaffirms the Kansas City action after all." It is pretty clear that the Iowa Democrats are not going to waste any more time fighting for free silver.

What a Regular Promoter Does in One Short Day

The boys call him Jasper, but that's not the name on his letter-head—but either here or there, Jasper is a promoter. He's a real live one. "Natural born promoter," remarked he one day when applying for a job as life insurance solicitor, "begun life as a horse trader and have worked myself up from that inglorious occupation." The young man went into the insurance business. He was a rusher. Tall and lanky with an electrical activity, he made things hum. If he had ever worn his hat straight on his sulphur colored locks it would have made his head ache. His pocket equipment is a wonder—dictionary, city map, gross of lead pencils, two memorandum books, tape line, microscope, constable's badge, "how to get rich" stories and a bunch of keys.

Jasper rose with a jump t'other day and dressed hurriedly. It was a busy outlook. He gulped down his breakfast and turned down for the morning mail. On the way down town he got an old man out of bed to get a 24-hour option on his house and lot. He fingered the circular letter that came to him from the postoffice, then rushed like a mad man to unfold a scheme of having letter carriers become agents for the Red Line library of popular publications, incidentally he stopped into an architect's office and figured on a five story brick block.

The day grew roseate.

He lunched indifferently at a down town saloon counter while his eye ran up and down the "business chances" column in a newspaper. Checkers could have been played on his coat tails as he ran excitedly to a local commission house to contract for 1,000 carloads of potatoes from northern Michigan.

"Look at this quotation," he exclaimed, jumping about the store. "I can go up there and buy 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes for 25 cents and sell 'em for $1.25 here. Great scott, that's great business. While at the store he tried to arrange a supply line of delivery wagons to nearby resorting points but as usual the company couldn't see it.

During the afternoon he borrowed a bicycle, released his real estate option, and figured on the state agency for a patent dishwasher. While lunching with the dishwasher promoter some miserable cur stole his bicycle and he walked home.

He's still promoting.

AUTOMOBILE STREET CARS TO RUN IN CHICAGO

Street cars without tracks, cable, trolley or horses, and, most of all, without franchises, soon will be running regularly on the streets of Chicago. The first one of the omnibus automobiles has arrived in the city, and next week will start on its regular route, between Jackson boulevard and Lincoln park. It will be the first automobile in Chicago to carry forty or more people. The fare will be five cents.

The passenger on the "Imperial" may take his choice between two decks. No matter where he goes, the promoters of the omnibus line declare, he will be provided with a seat. The same omnibus is thirty feet long. It is equipped with four driving wheels, with motor hubs, the tires being of solid rubber.

From a beginning with one vehicle and one route the company promises to extend its service to carry passengers on a number of routes into the heart of the city. From the moment every seat in an omnibus is taken the vehicle will become an "express car," say the promoters, and will make no stop on the route until the first passenger reaches his destination.

Fares will be placed in slots from either deck. The guard will stand on the stairway leading to the upper deck, where he can make change for passengers on either level. Passengers will be allowed to talk to the motorman if they choose, inasmuch as the motorman in his glass-inclosed space at the front of the vehicle will be unable to hear them.

The cabs are to be lighted and heated by electricity, and electric push-buttons are provided at every seat. The strength of the driving wheels is expected to enable each omnibus to carry a trailer. Each wheel is a driving unit, the two front wheels being steering wheels as well. The storage battery system will be used, and the vehicle will be charged at the end of each run, which will not average more than four or five miles.—Chicago Tribune.

MRS. YERKES SUES INFANTA EULALIE

Paris, Aug. 21.—Eight beautiful creations of the dressmaker's art, fashioned in part after suggestions furnished by their intended owner, Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, are to be the incentive for an interesting tri-cornered suit at law between the handsome wife of the American traction magnate, Princess Eulalia of Spain and the maker of the costumes, M. Armand.

It all had its origin simply enough. Completed, the eight dresses for Mrs. Yerkes were being packed for delivery, when the Princess Eulalia, who has an eye for the beautiful, entered the dressmaking establishment and promptly fell in love with the American woman's costumes.

The princess, enraptured, said: "I must have this one and that one, no matter to whom they belong. You must not say me nay, for I will pay well, fabulously. The dresses are mine. See, here are the directions. Send them at once," and Princess Eulalia swept out of the doorway.

M. Armand was perturbed—perplexed. He hesitated and was lost. He sent a polite note to Mrs. Yerkes expressing his deep regret, but he would make two more costumes equally pretty and at the same price for Madame Yerkes.

Mrs. Yerkes was indignant. She rebelled and refused to accept any of the gowns unless the original lot were delivered to her immediately. But Princess Eulalia had worked a spell upon M. Armand, and the two Yerkes dresses

MRS. CHARLES T. YERKES.

were already in possession of the princess at Beauville, where she is living for the summer.

Mrs. Yerkes has determined to seek legal redress.

"I'll teach that infanta a thing or two for taking my dresses," the American millionairess said to-day.

"And that man Armand—bah—he does not know his own mind two minutes. I shall teach him, too. The idea of a princess taking my gowns."

ARTIE PEARSON NOW MENTIONS HEAVY ODDS

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

New York, Aug. 21.—Even money and take your pick is the present status of the betting situation here on the coming international yacht race. In view of this condition Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, proprietor of the London Express, who desires to bet $25,000 on the Shamrock II. at odds of 3 to 5, will likely experience considerable difficulty in placing his money. All the local sporting men who were spoken to about Mr. Pearson's proposed wager said that the English newspaper owner was asking too great a concession in the matter of odds.

"According to reports of English experts," said one authority, "the Shamrock II. is the fastest yacht ever built abroad. All the English authorities predict victory for the challenger. If the boat is all that is asserted for her why should Mr. Pearson ask odds? If she is the wonder her builders and Englishmen generally contend, she should be the favorite. Even money is quite a fair betting proposition, and unless Mr. Pearson agrees to bet his money that way he won't be able to get it down.

Kilted Soldiers.

There are ten battalions in the British regular army that wear the old Scotch kilts.

Pauvre Femme.

Poor old Eve! She had no girl friend to go to when she and Adam got engaged.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Current Events.

General MacArthur says Americans can solve all problems in the Philippines.

Caterpillars stripping the leaves from the trees in the White House grounds.

Six hundred teachers from America arrived at Manila, where typhoon delayed landing.

Jack Winters, who robbed the Selby smelting works, sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

Kansas asked national government to refund $50,000 paid on Quantrell raid claims.

W. B. Ridgley almost certain to be appointed comptroller to succeed C. G. Dawes.

Commemorative exercises to be held in Saybrook, Conn., on the original site of Yale University.

Policeman at Lebanon, Ky., saved his prisoners from lynching after mob broke down jail doors.

Farmers in the Grand Traverse district of Michigan jubilant over an unusual yield of potatoes.

Miss Emma Reynolds, of the University of South Dakota, elected president of Rockford college.

Bottle found on Alaskan shore with note telling of loss of schooner Albert and eighteen men in 1879.

Forty-five promotions to be made in the navy as a result of retirement of Admiral Schley and five captains.

Mob at Winchester, Tenn., burns at the stake a negro who assaulted and shot to death a white woman.

Notice posted at Springfield, Mo., ordering negroes to leave the place. Blacks driven out of Marionville.

Teamsters on government work in Philippines rebelled at military authority and were placed under arrest.

German survivors of Franco-Prussian war met in Kenosha to commemorate anniversary of battle of Sedan.

Report on schools in Philippines shows that the natives are eager to learn and make encouraging progress.

C. H. Faulkener, ex-collector of taxes at New Britain, arrested, charged with embezzling $18,500 of city money.

British Consul Wyndham, in report to his government, declared United States would soon produce all the beet sugar it needed.

Germanism and the negro question the issue in the Maryland campaign, which has just opened. Democrats are not united.

Government officials expect to make additional arrests in connection with the Chinese smuggling conspiracy at Nogales, Arizona.

More soldiers to be assigned to duty at Manila, which is now garrisoned by less than 1,000 troops. Guard duty to heavy for the small force.

Government ordered deportation of Esquimaux village at Buffalo Exposition because of attempts of one of the natives to kill fat spectators.

Chicago Board of Review to assess all real estate of railroads as such not used for trackage. This will add $200,000,000 to Cook county's valuation.

Police arrested Isidor Goldberg, aged 18, who had compelled several boys younger than he to steal for him under threat to kill them if they refused.

New York customs officers detain another big consignment of Japanese silks and advise seizure, charging that the goods are illegally invoiced.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived on the Teutonic, August 29, and was saluted by every craft met on his approach to the city. Confident the new challenger is a winner.

After conferring with President McKinley, Secretary of State Hay announces that the United States will not intervene between any of the countries at variance in South America.

Competency of Rear Admiral Howison to serve on Schley court to be decided by other members of the court. Admiral Schley's attorneys will fight to secure substitution of some other officer.

Washington authorities believe President Castro, of Venezuela, planning to provoke war with Colombia, thereby risking an encounter with the United States.

Fifty species of fish hitherto unknown to science found in Hawaiian waters by the United States Fish commission. Three hundred specimens brought back.

Scandal in immigration service at New York grows, charging that many inspectors have accepted bribes and admitted thousands of aliens fraudulently.

Thomas W. Lawson to buy fourteen islands lying near together off Stonington, Me., which he will connect by bridges and convert into a summer home.

Seventeen members of General MacArthur's old regiment, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin paid their respects to their civil war commander on his arrival at Chicago.

Attorney General decides that newspaper guessing contests requiring study and calculation do not fall under the law prohibiting the advertising of lotteries or games of pure chance.

Walter Wellman, the correspondent, says the French Panama company will ask $50,000,000 for the uncompleted Panama canal, but the United States can buy it for one-third that sum.

FOREIGN.

Duke of York left South Africa for Canada.

King Edward visited Emperor William at the latter's castle at Wilhelmshohe.

Santos Dument completed a new balloon and will try again for the Deutsch prize.

New experiments to be made at Havana with mosquitoes to test efficacy of yellow fever cures.

Deputies supporting the government attacked by a mob in Rio Janeiro on leaving the legislative chamber.

Boers warned by their leaders to pay no attention to Kitchener's recent proclamation but to continue the struggle.

Countess of Russell, in a newspaper communication, declares the Earl was not given a fair trial by the House of Lords.

Colombian gunboat La Popa sank between Savanilla and Cartagena. Four survivors reached the latter city in small boat.

General Uribe-Uribe cabled from San Cristobal, Venezuela, to his New York agent to send arms to Colombian revolutionists.

Holbien, who tried to swim across the English channel, collapsed after being in the water twelve hours, and nearly drowned.

Colombia called for war funds in an official decree, which admits that foreigners have invaded the frontier. Resort to arms necessary.

President Castro, of Venezuela, to bolster his tottering prestige, hopes to provoke war with Colombia and distract attention from himself.

PREVENTS THE SOILING OF THE FINGERS

This invention is a simple little arrangement for opening and closing the hinged lids of boxes, particularly inking-pad boxes, the object being to provide a simple attachment by means of which the cover may be opened or shut without the necessity of touching it with the

BOX-LID OPENER OR CLOSER.

fingers, which would often become soiled by direct contact with the box or cover. Little explanation is needed, as the illustration bespeaks for itself and shows the manner of use. The operating device is pivoted to a pin at one end of the box and projects forward in position to be depressed by the finger. The portion at the rear of the pivot has two lugs projecting in line with the edge of the lid, the latter being opened or closed by the same movement of the lever, as in whichever position the lid may be the movement of the lever will swing it to the opposite position. The inventor is Norman P. Hicks, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Publishers' Column

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are tripie plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a compesition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our news list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ora silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2121—Undine Frock.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. The Undine frock

made of dimity or lawn, is as suitable for a two-year-old as for a four-year-old child. It will even do in making the baby's short dresses. It works up beautifully in any of the dainty figured goods such as mothers naturally choose for the four-year-old, even to the ginghams that trim so prettily with embroidery. The extra cap over the shoulder is an added attraction, and the little sleeve tucked into a puff at the elbow to give it shape is one of the prettiest of the Ledger's patterns for children.

2109—Raglan Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34 and 36 bust measure. The woman who wishes to keep up with the times, who wants something new and extremely unlike anything in her wardrobe, will find it in the Raglan shirt waist. It is jaunty, and it takes very little material, for the sleeve is in one piece, much resembling a shirt sleeve in its cut, and extends up over the shoulder into the collar band, thus ignoring with great

courage all the precedence of the shoulder outing flannel, or in polka-dotted material of either cotton or wool. Red or blue material with white rings in it would suggest white stitching of the straps at the seams and the front plait, the pocket and the cuff. In the pattern the front is secured into a belt in the front, and the back is long enough to belt down.

2108—Defender Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Defender shirt waist will develop in white corded pique better than anything, although it will do well in red duck or in blue linen, white linen or in linen natural. The straps at the shoulder

may be stitched in red, and then corded in red at the edge in case the costume is made of white. Or the entire costume may be of white, for this is truly a white summer; and then, too, for purposes of laundering, it is satisfactory when made of white. The straps that cover the seams are very smart indeed, and are a feature of the season.

2114—Tilford Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The silk-finished linen and gingham are two of the prettiest and most practical fabrics of the summer season. They admit of a waist being made over a fitted lining, and suggest for it an existence beyond the pale of a laundry experience. The Tilford blouse, one of the new and smartest designs, is made of blue silk-finished linen, but will also develop readily in any of the smart cotton fabrics. It

would also be satisfactory in denim. The waist is tucked to the bust in front, and is finished with a wide collar of white silk or pique stitched. The white material is also used in the cuffs and belt. The waist has the pointed effect in front which the patterns arrange for admirably, and the sleeve is tucked at the forearm to shape it at the waist and allow a bishop sleeve fullness at the elbow. This waist will make well in heavy goods for fall as well as in the thin material. Pongee is adaptable also for this design; also mercerized gingham.

2118—Mussett Frock.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. The mother

with artistic instinct studies the type to which her child belongs, and then seeks to bring out her best points by gowning her accordingly. This is the reason why certain children are so attractively while simply dressed. The Mussett frock, designed for a girl of eight, ten or twelve and the intervening ages, is particularly a smart little dress, as it is presented in blue and white pique, while the cuffs are decorated likewise. This gown will work up well in denim, or in red and white linen, or in fact in any of the summer goods having a body. It is becoming to a slender child, and for one the opposite the skirt may be made fuller than the pattern suggests. The gown is unlined, save for a thin cotton lining in the front of the waist to assist in giving the blouse effect.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2115—Tokyo Kimona.

Sizes, medium and large. For a simple neglige garment such as a woman can lounge in, nothing excels in convenience the Kimona, and once the possessor of such a garment, the wardrobe never seems quite complete without it. The Tokyo is cut from one piece of goods, and has only the one seam, that under the arm in the sleeve and side body—providing the cloth is wide enough to so allow it. The garment is made of silk or of lawn and is specially adapted to soft material. Then again it may be cut from heavy, soft woolen goods, and thus answer for cold

weather. The one in the illustration is made of China silk, having a scroll and flower pattern that gives it a decided Japanese effect. It is faced with white silk, but it will develop equally well in white goods, lawn or muslin, and look pretty faced with blue or pink on the sleeve and down the fronts. The facing folds back naturally to form the collar.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

THE MOST POPULAR OF CHRISTIAN NAMES

Some romantic parents love to christen their infants with high-falutin' names. Religious parents search the Scriptures before the the baptismal ceremony. Parents in search of a fortune will label their luckless babes with the surname of the expected testator. But, nevertheless, the list of common English names is a very small one. Out of every hundred fathers and mothers of male children some 84 limit their choice to fifteen familiar names.

The favorite name is undoubtedly William. In all ranks of society—in the peerage as in the workhouse—William is the commonest of male Christian names.

Stop the first thousand men you meet in the street. No fewer than 170 are Williams. A long way behind are the Johns, closely followed by the Georges. Of every thousand men, 94 are called John and 92 George.

The next commonest name is Thomas, which has 74 owners, while James claims 72. Henry and Harry between them are 70 in number. Of these about one in four have received the name of Harry at the baptismal font, following them come Frederick with 57, Charles with 48, Alfred with 45, and Albert some way behind with 31. The popularity of Albert has arisen entirely from the personal popularity of our late queen's beloved consort. It was practically unknown in England before Queen Victoria's marriage.

The good old Saxon appellation of Edward is given to five-and-twenty out of every thousand citizens. Arthur and Robert having each twenty-three, while of the remainder of those thousand men you have accosted in the street seventeen are called Joseph and fifteen Herbert. So we have accounted for no fewer than 856 out of every thousand Englishmen, and they divide between them only fifteen out of the many hundreds, nay thousands, of names from which their parents are at liberty to choose.

Of the remaining 144 of our representative thousand a few, such as Richard, Percy, or Ernest, are claimed severally by two or three men, but all the rest are the sole and exclusive property of "one in a thousand."—London Tit-Bits.

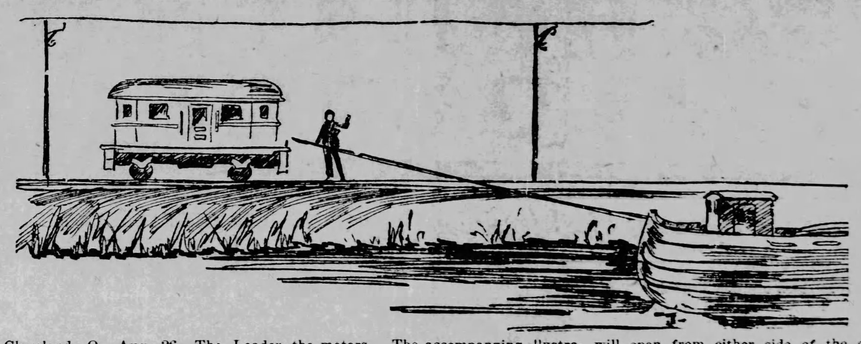
ONE-CENT LETTER POSTAGE COMING

There is a strong probability that to the notable and epoch-making achievements with which the administration of President McKinley is already replete, will soon be added another, the reduction of letter postage to one cent. The consideration of this important step has been before the postal department for some years, but the large additional expense involved to the service has hitherto prevented favorable action. But the recent orders issued by Postmaster General Smith excluding certain second-class publications from the mails will, it is believed, effect a saving of several millions in postal revenues, or an amount sufficient to warrant the introduction of one-cent service. The orders mentioned apparently apply only to publications which have no legitimate cause for being, and which have imposed upon the mails a vast amount of heavy merchandise, which might go to the express companies or to other common carriers. The checking of this grave and long-standing abuse, and the saving of revenue effected thereby, probably will not, therefore, involve any hardships or loss to reputable publications as it was feared would be the case at one time. For this salutary reform, with the promised reduction of postage to follow, and for the extension of rural free delivery also, the country is heavily indebted to Postmaster General Smith, whose long and successful career as a practical journalist previous to his appointment to the cabinet had given him an appreciative sense of the needs of the situation such as few men possess. In no way has President McKinley demonstrated his fitness for the high office he holds more than by his capacity for selecting strong and efficient men like Mr. Smith as his counselors and department heads.—Leslie's Weekly.

HOW EUROPE IS OUR PERIL

As showing the absence of American vessels in the South American trade it may be mentioned that the United States has now to send passengers, mails and freight from New York to South America by way of Europe, says a London newspaper. There have been several attempts to establish commercial lines between New York and Brazil and the Platte river, but none of these has yet come to anything. It seems to be a strenuous life in earnest that the world is entering upon with the twentieth century, when the nation which is pictured abroad as the "Yankee Peril" is in turn taking alarm at a European peril at its own doors.

TROLLEY CAR TO TOW BOATS ON THE TOLEDO CANAL



Cleveland, O., Aug. 26.—The Leader says, with reference to the Miami and Erie Canal railway:

Construction work has been commenced on the Miami & Erie Canal railway. This traction line, reference to which has been made heretofore, is one of the most unique in the world. A number of gangs of men are at present grading the tow path along the canal and in a few days a portion of the track will be laid. The Miami & Erie Canal Transportation company, that will operate this railway, is largely made up of Cleveland men. Two big syndicates, the Everett-Moore and the Mandelbaum-Pomeroy, are interested in the venture.

The Cleveland Construction company, that has the contract for the motor cars to be used on the railway, forwarded to Columbus plans and specifications for the motors. The accompanying illustration shows a car as it will appear when drawing boats.

The Miami & Erie canal traverses the entire state, connecting Toledo with Cincinnati. The country is thickly populated and there is consequently a large volume of freight to be handled. In the past the canal has been used to a limited extent only, owing to the difficulties encountered in the old method of towing the boats.

The motor cars will not be of handsome appearance. They are built for service. They will be equipped with 150 horse-power motors and will be strong enough to haul ten heavily loaded canal boats at a speed of ten miles an hour. This speed will not be maintained, however, the state charter stipulating a uniform speed of four miles per hour. The cars will be seven feet ten inches long and will be about five feet six inches from the floor to the roof. Doors will open from either side of the car. Steps will also go up from the ends, where they will connect with a running board at the foot of the car. A brass railing will extend down both sides, by which operators may hang in safety when it is necessary to work outside of the car.

The wheels will be of standard gauge. The rails will weigh seventy-five pounds to the yard and will be heavily braced. Eighteen of the cars described will be built at once. Contracts for two cars of a more diminutive pattern will be awarded in a few days. The small cars will be used in drawing the boats under bridges in Cincinnati that are too low for the ordinary motor car.

Each of the larger cars will weigh 30 tons. They will receive power from the Edison Lighting company, of Cincinnati, and will be operated from fourteen substations scattered along the state. These stations will be connected by telephone.

SHAMROCK BACKERS WILL FIND PLENTY OF WAGERS

London, Aug. 26.—A commissioner representing a number of sporting clubs has sailed for New York carrying $150,000 to bet on the Shamrock II.

Although it is a little early for London to become enthusiastic over the America's cup races, the belief is growing that Sir Thomas has the best chance with Shamrock II that any Englishman has even had against an American-built boat.

There is every indication that there will be more betting than ever before on the result of this year's cup races. Several offers to back the American boat at odds of 5 to 3 have been made on the Stock Exchange, and as soon as the English money reaches this country the offers will probably be snapped up.

C. Arthur Pearson has announced that he will send $25,000 to New York to bet on the Shamrock II. C. Oliver Iselin, who managed the Columbia, Defender and Vigilant, when they successfully defended the cup, is said to be ready to cover it.

C. OLIVER ISELIN.

EARL LI!

Takes a Back Seat and Prince Ching Comes Forward.

Pekin, Aug. 24.—The delay of the Chinese plenipotentiaries in signing the protocol, is causing some uneasiness in the foreign community here, although the ministers of the powers do not think that China intends to defy the powers by ultimately refusing to sign. Indeed, they believe China is anxious to wind up the negotiations speedily.

Decrees reciting the punishments and suspending the examinations will be issued before the Chinese signatures are affixed.

Prince Ching, at the request of the

LI HUNG CHANG.

empress dowager, telegraphed to her verbatim the restrictions as to the importation of arms.

Li Hung Chang, having practically conducted all the active negotiations, has retired into the background, leaving to Prince Ching the responsibility of consummating the work. Earl Li finds himself in the same precarious position that he occupied at the close of the negotiations following the war with Japan. The native press is unanimous in violently denouncing him for what is called his surrender to the foreigners; and a number of officials have petitioned the emperor to punish him for betraying his country.

Protocol Soon Signed.

London, Aug. 26.—"Li Hung Chang has notified the ministers of the powers," said a dispatch to the Times from Pekin, dated yesterday, "that edicts necessary to the signing of the protocol by the Chinese plenipotentiaries are now en route from Sian Fu and are expected to arrive here Wednesday."

Prince Chun in Switzerland.

Rome, Aug. 26.—The illness of Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, who, with a Chinese mission, has arrived at Basel, Switzerland, on his way to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister at Pekin, is, according to a dispatch received here to-day from Basel, a pretext for delay. Prince Chun having received orders from Pekin not to proceed, as fresh complications have arisen with reference to the settlement protocol.

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PERRY STATUE

Was Unveiled at Kurihama, Japan, With Great Ceremony.

Washington, Aug. 21.—In a report of the unveiling of the statue commemorating the landing of Commodore Perry at Kurihama, Japan, Admiral Rodgers says:

"On July 12 I was received in audience together with Captains Mackenzie, Sperry, Commander Swift and my personal staff by the emperor and by the empress.

"After the audience was were, by direction of the emperor, shown through the palace. This, I am informed, is an unusual honor, as is also the granting of an audience to a foreigner during the summer months. On the same day I also called on the princes of the royal family.

"Shortly before 11 o'clock, on July 14, the officers of the Japanese ships landed followed by the American officers and shortly afterward by a battalion and band of blue jackets from the Japanese fleet. About 500 invited guests landed from the chartered steamer Hakusan Maru. At the request of Baron Kaneko, the chairman of the committee, I pulled the line that held the covering of the monument, thus exposing it to view, the battalion then presenting arms, he New York fired a national salute, with the Japanese flag at the fore, and the Hatsuse fired a similar salute with the American flag at the fore.

"The oldest American residents here say that there have never been before such an expression of sentiment and good will, and in my cable to the department I ventured to suggest that the thanks of the United States, were warranted, and I am sure would be much appreciated.

"I beg to convey, through the navy department, my thanks to the United States minister to Japan, Col. A. E. Buck, for his skillful management and his assistance to me. His high standing with the Japanese government has had much to do with the success of our visit."

Japan Has a Protest.

London, Aug. 26.—"Japan has lodged a protest at Washington," says a dispatch to the Times from Tokio, dated Saturday, "against the system of medical inspection at Hawaii, declaring that this is incompatible with friendly intercourse between the two peoples."

HE WAS BUSY SWIMMING.

New York, Aug. 26.—Miguel Lopez, the pilot who guided Admiral Cervera's fleet out of Santiago bay, arrived Saturday on the Santiago from Cuba. It is said by his friends that he has been asked to testify for Admiral Schley at the court of inquiry. He, however, says he has not been asked to testify.

"What do you think of the admiral's famous loop?"

"I was too busy swimming ashore to notice it."

"What do you think of Admiral Schley?"

"I am not at liberty to express an opinion."

"What do you think of Admiral Sampson?"

A shrug of the shoulders was his reply.

PAST EFFACED BY LIGHTNING

Morgantown, W. Va., Aug. 26.—The case of Michael Rice, living near this city, is puzzling the physicians here.

Last Monday he was stunned and rendered unconscious by a stroke of lightning, which instantly killed his sixteen-year-old daughter. He remained unconscious until last night, when reason was restored to him, but his memory was gone.

He could not remember his own name or where he was. He did not know that he had ever had a daughter, nor did he know that she was dead.

Winters Sentenced.

Martinez, Cal., Aug. 22.—Jack Winters, the man who got away with $320,000 in gold bullion from the Selby Smelting works and afterward confessed, was sentenced yesterday to fifteen years at Folsom. The prisoner asked to be sent to San Quentin, but the request was refused.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS

Interesting Facts About the New American System.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The division of insular affairs, war department, has received a copy of the annual report of Prof. Fred W. Atkinson, the general superintendent of public instruction for the Philippines, which covers the time from the enactment of Philippine school law to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.

The school law mentioned authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 school teachers, of whom Prof. Atkinson states, 781 had been appointed, either absolutely or provisionally. That there was no scarcity of material from which to make the selection of those appointed direct from Manila is shown by his testimonials appended, showing that more than 8,000 personally-written applications had been filed. Four hundred and eighty-seven soldier applicants for positions as teachers had taken the examinations prescribed, of which 79 passed satisfactorily and were assigned to schools.

The next step in the organization of the educational system was the districting of the archipelago into eighteen divisions, the school work of each being placed in charge of a division superintendent.

In speaking of the general conditions, Prof. Atkinson says:

"The greatest present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. All school buildings occupied by soldiers, or in any way used for military purposes, should be vacated and turned over to the school authorities at the earliest practicable moment, and arrangements should be made for the rent or vacation of all convents or other church property now used for school purposes. Nearly all the buildings that have been used for military purposes are in poor condition. It will be necessary for the municipalities to spend money for their alteration and repair. Present school buildings consist, generally, of one or two large rooms with several teachers carrying on work in each room. These rooms are everywhere overcrowded, and many have no windows or floors. Sometimes one teacher has one to two hundred pupils.

"The education of girls has not been thought as important as that of boys. Wherever a school for boys is established, it will be the policy to establish one for girls, either in a building near the boys, or under the same roof as the boys' school, but completely separated, with its own entrances and playground.

Dr. David Barrows, city superintendent of schools for Manila, reports upon the question of local support of schools, inviting attention to the fact that agricultural land is in large holdings, and a large proportion of the products must go for rents.

In the absence of a land tax, which was unknown under the Spanish reign, and none patterned upon the American system being yet in operation, he cites one pueblo where the local revenues are so small that the policeman gets only five pesos per month, the native man teacher ten pesos and the woman teacher eight pesos.

Prof. Atkinson adds that it was planned to conduct teachers' institutes in all the provinces at an early date. At present there is no schedule of salaries for Filipino teachers, and it is planned to establish the same upon the basis of enrollments and certificates. Evening schools have been established where practicable, arousing great interest on the part of the people. One high school at the capital of each province will be established in 1902.

Dr. Barrows, city superintendent of schools of Manila, reported, under date of May 14 last, for the first six months of his work:

"The most significant change is that which has taken place in the attitude of Filipino teachers. Owing to the uncertainty that has attended American occupation of these islands six months ago, scarcely any changes had been introduced into the public schools of Manila.

"In December, the plan was adopted of having the teachers of English devote at least the last half-hour of the forenoon to the instruction of the Filipino teachers, and at the same time the announcement was made that very shortly Spanish, as a medium of instruction, would be abandoned. With a very few exceptions, the teachers accept the proposed change of language, and their attitude has now become one of real eagerness for the adoption of English. They have also so far progressed in their knowledge of English that it will be possible with the opening of the schools in June, 1902, to use only English. With few exceptions, our teachers are becoming perceptibly more loyal to their work and more conscientious in its discharge.

"The question of religious instruction in schools has also been settled without friction and without the loss of pupils. On receipt of a copy of Act 78 of the Philippine commission, which forbids any religious instruction by the teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practice of religious devotions or their employment as means of punishment; the discontinuance of all teaching of the catechism or religious doctrine, and the removal from the school house of all books containing such matter and the removal from schoolrooms of crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, placards, etc. These orders were, in every case, immediately and exactly complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and, as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome."

COL. LOREEL GIVES UP.

Manila, Aug. 26.—Word was received that the insurgent colonel, Loreel, with seventeen officers and thirteen men, surrendered Saturday to Captain Brown, of the Fourth infantry, at Talisay. The surrender of numerous other smaller contingents last week brings the total to more than one hundred.

Governor Taft is expected to return to Manila Tuesday, after having appointed civil officials throughout all Northern Luzon.

CHURCH ON THE ISLANDS.

Manila, Aug. 21.—Influential Catholics here say they have reliable information from Rome that the Philippines will have nine new bishoprics—seven of which will be presided over by Americans, giving the islands an archbishop and twelve bishops.

Governor Taft expresses satisfaction with the results of his recent trip through the northern provinces to establish civil government there. He thinks the great rivalry between the various political factions speaks well for the interest felt in the government. Wherever it was possible natives were invariably appointed governors.

DESERTER CAPTURED.

Manila, Aug. 26.—Pitcher's first dispatch from Mindoro tells how Lieutenant Hazard, of the Third cavalry commanding a troop of Macabebe scouts, captured the American deserter Howard, who is a leader of the Filipinos, had been annoying the Americans for many months. Ferguson, one of Lieutenant Hazzard's civilian scouts, disguised as an insurgent, with eight Macabebes, penetrated into the camp of Colonel Atiena, commanding 540 riflemen and 200 bolomen, bound and gagged Howard, and led him away without disturbing the camp.

TEACHERS ARRIVED

Manila, Aug. 21.—The United States transport Thomas, having on board six hundred teachers, arrived here to-day, but their landing has been delayed by a typhoon. The teachers will probably get ashore to-morrow. Preparations have been made to give them a great reception. The government has prepared a temporary barracks on the exposition grounds, for their accommodation.

More Soldiers.

Manila, Aug. 26.—In the city of Manila there are now less than 1,000 effective soldiers, and it has been decided to increase this number by four companies of infantry. The official reason for the increase is that the guard duty is too heavy for the present force.

PRICE UP ON PLOWS.

Moline, Ill., Aug. 24.—Plow makers of this city, in common with other members of the Northwestern Plow Manufacturers' Association, have announced an increase of 10 per cent. on plows and the entire spring line of implements, corn planters, cultivators, etc. The increase is made to cover the advance in the cost of raw materials and stock entering into the implements. The advance affects orders already made for spring delivery.

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High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

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Machines are shipped by freight.

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Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

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EVERY MARRIED LADY wishing to enjoy good health should not fail to write for booklet and 10 days' trial of my Peerless Gold Coin Capsules a specific for all Female Complaints. Mrs. Dr. Jeannette L. Smith, No. 28 Oliver Row, South Bend, Ind.

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the only $1 illustrated weekly paper for boys and girls published. You will read all about our Prize Story Contest. S. W. Allerton, 1726 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CARRIE B. KILGORE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—If the American Bar association is an organization of lawyers designed to promote the best interests of the bar, Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore, the only woman who is practicing

MRS. CARRIE KILGORE.

law in Philadelphia, believes that women should be admitted to membership and that the decision reached yesterday by the Denver convention is a gross injustice.

"But if it is merely a smokers' society," Mrs. Kilgore said, "the decision was decidedly proper, and women practitioners throughout the country should feel flattered rather than offended."

TO SEE THE RACE.

New York, Aug. 26.—Mrs. George Keppel, the noted English society woman and special friend of King Edward, who arrived on the steamship Etruria,

MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL.

Popular British Society Leader, Will Attend the Yacht Races in New York

last Friday, will return from Canada, where she has gone on a short visit, to witness the yacht races. She is a close friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, and, of course, is anxious that he should lift the America's cup.

Mrs. Keppel is a beautiful and accomplished woman, who wields great influence in the Court of St. James. She is as courageous as she is pretty, as was shown during the recent accident on the royal yacht, when she and the king almost lost their lives by the falling of a mast across the deck. She displayed great coolness and did not faint, as did some of the other women on board.

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TO KEEP FOOD CRISP.

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As a rule, Grape-Nuts packages are not kept on hand very long in any family, but it is well to know how to keep the contents of the package in prime condition. Grape-Nuts Food is ready cooked, very crisp, and can be served immediately with a little good cream or milk. This feature is of great advantage to those who appreciate ease and convenience in preparing breakfast.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

IN SEPTEMBER.

Two and by two fly the doves through the timber,
Past the red sunset's far lines;
Past the tall, sentinel pines;
Dip the long willow-tips, yellow and limber,
Down where the dark water shines.

Glowing in hollows, where floats the bent sickle,
Scimitar-like of the moon;
Where the round sand-eddies croon;
Down where the sinuous brook-currents trickle,
Dripping through rock-niches hewn.

Two and by two go the reapers together,
Figures in dusky-relief;
Bearing the scythe and the sheaf;
Where the keen tang of the Autumny weather
Perfumes each blossom and leaf.

Two and by two stoop the doves to the willows
Where the wind's whisperings pass
Through the wet reeds and the grass,
Down where the river its still bosom pillows,
Gray and transparent as glass.

Two and by two drift the bronze upland plover,
Bird-shapes thro' mist-spaces blown,
Over the meadows new mown;
And I and the night, like a lass and her lover,
Meet in the twilight alone.

—Earnest McGaffey in Woman's Home Companion.

Heroines of the Present and the Past.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

That was in the old time; we're living in the new.
A wondrous change indeed is this, man sadly stops to view.

It is all wrong!

Such is the burden of several articles which I have been reading lately, in which the departure of women from their old ideals is deplored. Grave and reverend seigniors tell us upon what evil days we have fallen—days in which wives and mothers leave the sacred precincts of home to discuss the social and economic problems, hitherto believed to be wholly in man's province. And women smile as they read, knowing how futile is all of this talk about the change which means so much for their growth and happiness. They are even able to listen with equinimity to the stern admonitions based upon some of the sayings of the Apostle Paul, that they cease to seek further freedom of thought and action, lest the homes be destroyed, and they be no longer respected as the mothers of the nation. This equinimity does not come from indifference to consequences, but from the consciousness that wider knowledge brings greater wisdom in dealing with the problems of life, to women as well as to men.

Some recent critics have called attention to the change in the heroines of fiction, since the old days when ignorance and innocence wrought a charming combination. It is true that the woman who was made the center of the events going to make up the novelist's plot a half century or a century ago, is fast disappearing. The vine is now rarely in evidence clinging to the oak. The doormat feminine is becoming exceptional. The author who to-day makes his heroine a timid, trusting creature, dependent upon her lover for opinions, being, in reality, both physically and mentally a coward, risks the popularity of an otherwise good story. Her type has passed away, and she seems unreal and unnatural. The strongest adverse criticism which Janice Meredith has received has been that, in the author's effort to make Janice a purely man's woman as he imagines her to be, he caused her to fail at a most crucial moment and betray her lover into the hands of his enemies. Mr. Ford forgot that with the change in the character of woman which has now come in real life, it is no longer possible to idealize weakness even in a beautiful heroine.

Not that men have yet gotten over their old idea of what constitutes true womanhood. They believe they must admire the woman who yields, who seeks protection, who is not strong in herself but in the men of her household, and who is content with dependence. And so, without the inspiration of her presence, the modern heroine drawn upon those lines is a doll, a nobody. The qualities that made the maiden of the past worthy of love and admiration are conspicuous by their absence from the most of these pictures. In their effort to make her as different as possible from the self-reliant woman of to-day, they leave out the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the devotion of which, with all of her sweetness and pliancy, she was then capable.

On the other hand, in attempting to portray a realistic modern heroine, he wholly fails to understand her spirit of independence and her capability, but makes her strident and ungentle, even when possessing strength and courage. The story is therefore not true to life, however brilliant and fascinating it may be.

Let it be remembered by both fiction writers and caustic critics that the essentials of true womanhood are the same always. They never change, however different the outward conditions. The home will continue to be the centre of woman's interest; its hearthstone the place where will burn the fires of her devotion to her loved ones. Her hopes and her desires may take a broader scope to-day, her vision may go far afield from that of the woman of a century ago, but she is just as loyal to truth, as faithful to duty, as heroic in suffering, and as unswerving in her affection for husband and children.

A true woman, however strong and courageous she may be, never forgets to be womanly. Training and environment are, however, rapidly developing self-reliance and independence. So far these qualities have come largely from the necessities of a business life. The need of them is becoming greater every day as more and more women are compelled to be self-supporting. This change has brought another in its train. Woman is no longer innocent because she is ignorant, but she is virtuous through being self-respecting.

Another fact is to be remembered. The masculine, self-assertive woman is no more unwomanly because of greater freedom than in the old days when her only opportunity for expression was in her family or immediate social circle. On the contrary, so many and so varied are the avenues of action into which she may enter, that she can always be sure to find one in which the coarser fibre of her nature is less apparent and less offensive.

The time must come when fiction writers will know better how to characterize their heroines in accord with truth. At present they are largely, as drawn by men, what Aunt Jerusha would call "a measly lot," and, strange to say, those pictured by women are little better.

Possibly this failure is because a transition period is always bewildering. By and by when the fitness of women for carrying out the higher purposes which their advancing ideals demand, is more clearly demonstrated, some of the confusion in literature and out of it, as to her powers and her possibilities will disappear.

THE COZY CORNER

Something New in Charitable Work.

A new idea recently introduced by a certain church society is that of soliciting their friends who raise plants, to start one or more slips from their stock of geraniums, fuschias, heliotropes, of any hardy, blooming variety. This is to be done at the proper time in the autumn, of course, and instead of selling the plants for the benefit of any particular fund, they are sent at Christmas time to the city infirmary, the Old Ladies' Home, and other similar institutions.

In order to avoid the "Wholesale Dispensation Act," as one young woman dubbed it, the name of each person who would be apt to care for a plant is ascertained and written on a small Christmas card, which is fastened among its branches. This gives an individuality to the gift that it would not otherwise have.

Those who live in beautiful houses, surrounded by lovely things, can scarcely realize the pleasure that watching the growth of even the humblest of plants brings to those unfortunates whose only home is that provided by charity; and oftentimes a most unpromising-looking character will develop a skill and aptness in caring for a "pot o' posies" that is not only surprising, but very gratifying to those who have their welfare at heart.

For the Hospitals.

Another idea of this same society is that of sending a regular donation of books and magazines to the hospital. This, of course, is no new, but their reason for doing so is somewhat different from that usually advanced.

They claim that the sick need to be made to forget their pain, and to be taken out of themselves entirely, and that medicine, however potent for eventual good, cannot do this. Neither can the kindest of nurses. The patient must be taken out of the actual into an ideal world, where his imagination may be stirred and roused into a new relationship with his surroundings.

There are books that make us laugh, and a good laugh is the best of tonics; there are books that breathe a spirit of strength, that fills us with a desire and a determination to be strong, and lead us to forget present weakness; and there are other books that quiet and soothe our jangled nerves.

As mind rises superior to matter, so these sources of spiritual power dominate the body, and if they do not cure us, they help us to bear our bodily infirmity.

At the Pan-American.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Pan-American exposition is that of the National Glass company, which has erected a complete factory on the grounds, and shows all the processes of manufacturing glass, from the raw material to the finished product, varying in price from a few cents to hundreds of dollars for each piece.

They also show processes of cutting, engraving, etching, decorating and of spinning and weaving glass into cloth, and exhibit a full-size figure of Miss Maxine Elliott, the actress, draped with a dress woven from glass, besides numerous pieces of furniture upholstered with glass cloth.

"To Dye or Not to Dye."

That is the question with a Cozy Corner sister, who writes to this effect:

"There are so many helpful things said in your talks that I always enjoy reading them, and who can tell how many are benefited through the medium of this dear old Blade?

"Now I am coming for a bit of advice myself. I would like to know if any of the Cozy Cornerites can give me directions for turning gray hair back to its original color, which was black.

I fancy I hear voices from every corner, crying "Unclean!" but wait. If you were only 22 years old, and at least one-third of your hair was gray, I imagine you would want it changed as badly as I do!

"Oh, yes; I know that 'gray hairs are honorable,' and all the rest of it, but it is extremely unpleasant, to say the least, to have one's friends forever exclaiming: 'How gray you are! What is troubling you?' when it is not trouble at all that has caused it. In fact, it is hereditary, my parents having both grown gray when they were quite young, and if any of you will please tell me of a remedy, I shall be very grateful."—Diamond Eyes, Ohio.

Hol(e)y but Not Righteous.

So long as boys wear stockings that come up over their knees,
So long as boys play marbles, will the darner's toil ne'er cease.

That isn't very good poetry, if it is original, and if the editor rules it out, I will not complain, but start in afresh after this manner:

My boys wear stockings that come up over their knees, and every spring, when "marble time" comes around, the holes I have to mend are awful to contemplate, and "awfuller" to fill up. I had a hint given me early in the season this year, that has helped me wonderfully and my John says: "Why not pass it along?" so I venture into the Cozy Corner to-day for that purpose.

When a hole is very large, just baste a piece of strong net over it for a foundation to your darning. You will find the work will be much easier, and will look better after it is done, and last twice as long as in the old way.

For the benefit of those among us—of whom I am one—who cannot go to the Pan-American exposition, I would suggest that those other more unfortunate members of our sisterhood who can, and do go, give us a description of the things they saw there which most interested them. We can, of course, read such descriptions in all the magazines, but this will be more like seeing it ourselves.—Peggy Price.

To the Memory of Alfred the Great.

It is in the venerable English city of Winchester that the new statue of Alfred the Great by Mr. Hamo Thorncroft is to find its permanent resting-place, its erection there being the central feature in a wide commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of Alfred's death. On the Southampton Water, a few miles to the south, there will be a procession of ships in memory of the monarch who founded the navy which is now the envy of the world; in the British Museum the sons and daughters of the twentieth century can cast their curious eyes over a rich collection of objects which have survived from the far-off days in which Alfred lived; and even in this country there is a pause in the rush of modern life while fealty is paid to this king whose memory awakens no bitter or jealous thought.

Winchester's claims to the statue of Alfred are incontrovertible. In that historic city he spent some part of his boyhood, pupil the while of that St. Swithin whose essential greatness of character is eclipsed in these days by his supposed bad connection with the too watery nature of English skies. Alfred made Winchester the capital of the English people; there he held his court what time his land was at peace; within its walls he devised the wise laws which will ever lead a fragrance to his memory; here he directed the penning of that book which stands first on the illustrious roll of English prose. In Winchester, too, he laid down the burden of His life, and the soil of that city holds somewhere to this day the ashes of this great king.

In a thousand years, time plays sad havoc with the visible environment of famous men, and hence it is not surprising that so far as stone and mortar go, there is little left which can help us to picture the conditions amidst which Alfred passed his life. What little is left of that kind must be sought chiefly at Winchester. In the ruins of Wolvesey Castle, for example, the historic imagination has rich material to aid it in constructing a picture of one important phase of Alfred's work. It was here that, at his command and under his direction, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was compiled and copied. By the common consent of scholars, this book is the first history of the English people, and the "earliest and most venerable monument of English prose."

To stand among the ruins of Wolvesey Castle, then, is to stand at the fountain-head of our literature. On this spot, within these gray, crumbling walls, there took its rise that stream of English writing which these thousand years have gone on ever increasing in volume and breadth. Parts of the Chronicle were written by Alfred himself, and the original manuscript, which used to be chained to a desk in Wolvesey Castle so that all might read it who could, may still be seen in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Alfred was buried first in the Old Minster at Winchester, but the canons affirmed that his ghost walked at nights and gave them no rest, and so they prevailed upon his son Edward to remove the remains to the New Minster, which Alfred himself had founded in order to keep a certain prior at his court. In that New Minster the king found peace for a century or so, but when the monks were turned out of that building and sent to Hyde Abbey in another part of the city, they took with them the sacred dust of the monarch who had founded their house.

With the burial of Alfred's body at Hyde Abbey it vanishes from our sight. For in the eighteenth century Hyde Abbey was almost wholly demolished, and then the last authentic traces of the king's resting-place disappeared.

Of the Abbey itself there are only one or two fragments remaining. There is the entrance gateway, the corbels of which are thought to be portraits of Alfred and his son, and on the other side of that gateway is a building, now used for farm purposes, which formed part of the original structure. Some years ago, however, during some excavations here, a coffin was laid bare which is thought to have been that of the king, and this was reverently reburied at the east end of Hyde church on the opposite side of the street. It would be a fitting climax of the commemoration if the identity of that coffin could be established, and it and its precious contents be laid, with high pomp and fitting ceremony, in that historic minster where so many of Alfred's royal ancestors and successors sleep.—Pearson's Magazine.

ALFRED THE GREAT.
—From the Statue by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A.
—Pearson's Magazine.

FOR THE PALATE'S SAKE.

At a "melon-supper," attended a year ago, something unique in service was obtained by cutting small musk-melons of the smooth, dark-green variety, exactly in half crosswise, so as to form two perfect little bowls.

The pulp was carefully scraped out, and a small block of ice placed in the bottom of each. Over this were piled cubes of pink water-melon—each cube just right for a mouthful.

Mounted on a china plate and served with a silver fork and damask napkin, a daintier dessert can hardly be imagined.

Cubes cut from the rich salmon-tinted "cream" musk-melons would be equally effective and palatable.

A delicious "soft drink" and one to which the most devoted temperance advocate could scarcely object is:—

Iced Tea Punch.

Make a strong lemonade, sweeten it well, have it boiling hot, and pour over the dry tea-leaves. After it has stood long enough to have gained the desired strength, strain, cool, ice and serve with thin slices of lemon.

A richer punch can be made by adding some slices of orange, pineapple, or banana, to the lemonade.

A nice cold dish for luncheon or supper is made of equal parts of veal and ham stewed together until the meat is very tender. It is then sliced and put in alternate layers in a baking dish. Pour it the stock in which it was boiled, season it and cover with a rich pastry and bake. This is to be eaten cold, when the stock will have jellied about the meat, making a dish fit for any American citizen, not to mention an ordinary king!

Gathered Together.

The Story of a Famous Hymn.

"In the Sweet By and By." This beautiful and famous hymn was written by Dr. Sanford Fillmore Bennett, born in Eden, N. Y., in 1836. His own account of the circumstances under which it was composed is worth reading. In a letter to a friend, which we give in part only, he says he had a friend, a musician, who was subject to fits of depression. To help his friend he frequently got him interested by composing a song on which he would set him to work writing the music. One day this friend, J. P. Webster, came to him unusually gloomy. The doctor asked him what the trouble was, to which Webster replied: "It is no matter now; it will be all right by and by." Then Bennett goes on to say:

"The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine, and I replied: 'The Sweet By and By,' why would not that make a good hymn?" "May be it would," he said, indifferently. I then turned to my desk, and penned the hymn as fast as I could write. I wrote it with lead pencil on both sides of a common sheet of note paper. The third verse was written on the opposite side of the paper, and as I wrote the third line in the stanza of four lines my pencil gave out, and I wrote the fourth line with pen and ink. In the meantime two friends, N. H. Caswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the hymn to Mr. Webster. As he read it his eyes kindled, and his whole demeanor changed. Stepping to the desk he began writing the notes instantly. In a few minutes he requested Mr. Bright to hand him his violin, and he played with little hesitation the beautiful melody from the notes. A few minutes more and he had jotted down the same for the different parts and the chorus. I do not think it was more than thirty minutes from the time I took my pencil to write the words before the hymn and the notes had been completed, and we four gentlemen were singing it exactly as it has been sung the world over ever since."

Nuts as Food.

Nuts are beginning to take their place as factors in the catering for a family. They contain a large amount of nourishment, and owing to their oily nature digest easily. Eaten with salt they are palatable. Either as a dessert course or salted and used as a relish their value is the same. They are not expensive, for from the peanut through the imported varieties they can be bought in bulk at small cost.

The peanut has many good qualities to recommend it, and from its low estate is coming to the front as an important item in dietetics. It is supposed to cure insomnia, if eaten just before retiring. Salted they are much cheaper than almonds. The small hickory-nut at a few cents a quart can be used on the most economical table. The English walnut makes a very good salad blanched and used with celery. Filberts, almonds and Brazil nuts are more expensive, but as only a few are needed at a time the cost is not great.—Mary Graham in Woman's Home Companion.

About Letter Writing.

Correspondence beyond the interchange of brief notes for which there is some good reason, should not be encouraged between young men and women unless they are related or betrothed.

Letters should be answered as soon after they are received as one feels in the humor for letter writing. It is very difficult to write a readable letter unless one is in proper frame of mind.

In writing, speak first of the things which interest your correspondent, and afterward of those which concern you. A letter should have a flavor of personality, but all of it should not be devoted to oneself.

Never write anything to any one of which you might, at a future time, be ashamed.

Requests of American Bands of Mercy

Please don't abuse the cats, but shelter and feed them.

Please be kind to the dogs, and give them water.

Please don't jerk, kick, whip or overwork your horse.

Please don't dog or stone the cows.

Please don't fish or hunt for sport, or use steel or cruel traps.

Please don't give pain to any creature.

When you see any creature in need, please give it food and water.

When you see any creature abused, don't fail, earnestly but kindly, to protest against such abuse.

Be above using tobacco or liquors.

Be above using profane or vulgar language.

Be clean in body and mind.

Always do good, and never evil.

THE LITTLE BROWN DOG.

Little brown dog with the meek brown eyes,
Tell me the boon that most you prize.

Would a juicy bone meet your heart's desire?
Or a cosy rug by a blazing fire?
Or a sudden race with a truant cat?
Or a gentle word, or a friendly pat?
Is the worn-out ball you have always near
The dearest of all the things held dear?
Or is the home you left behind
The dream of bliss to your doggish mind?

But the little brown dog just shook his head
As if "None of these are best," he said.

A boy's clear whistle came from the street,
There's a wag of the tail, and a twinkle of feet
And the little brown dog did not even say
"Excuse me, ma'am," as he scampered away.
But I'm sure as can be his greatest joy
Is just to trot behind that boy.

—May Ellis Nichols, in Wide Awake.

His Black-Eyed Susans.

He was going to the country, to the real woods-and-fields country, for the first time in his life. He had been to the park many a time; but a boy who was a sort of chum of his, and who had spent a summer off in the country somewhere, was always running down the park, and telling Jack that it was nothing but a big front yard anyhow. "Jes' wait till yer see the wheat-fields rollin' like the bay with the tide comin' in, and the red and white cows lashin' their tails at the flies, and the fish skippin' in the water like 'twuz a ball-room floor, and the berries hangin' black along the roads, and apples tumblin' in the grass, laughin' at yer. Go 'long, Jack! Don't say park to me; it makes me kind of sick."

And now Jack was going to see it for himself. This is the way it happened. He was selling his very last paper that evening, when the gentleman who bought it—an old customer of the boy—took a sudden, keen look at him, and said: "See here, Jack. Come along, and I'll take you out to the country with me for a night."

Jack looked at his bare feet, his ragged trousers, his not over-clean shirt, and hesitated. "Come along," said the gentleman; "they don't care anything about clothes in the country."

But, when Jack saw the carriage full of white-dressed children waiting for them at the station, he thought Mr. Sutro was mistaken. However, the children were delighted to see Jack; and the littlest tot of all cried to sit next the newsboy, and talked to him all the way in a baby lingo which he could not at all understand, but which was very sweet.

What an evening it was to Jack! The Sutro children, who were in the country all of every summer, were highly amused at Jack's city greenness about everything. They drove him about in the donkey-cart. They walked through the woods in the twilight; and, long after the moon was making lace patterns on the porch floor, the whole party, even Josephine, were tumbling about on the grass.

Jack's first thought, when a gentle shaking brought him back from his night's sound sleep, was about the flowers he had seen in the fields the evening before. He wondered if they would let him pull some; but he was a gentlemanly fellow, was Jack. He did not like to ask for them.

After a hasty breakfast, which the hungry boy thought fit for a king, they were to start for the station, all the children piling into the carriage as before.

"Couldn't I get out and pull a few of them fellows?" asked Jack, pointing to some splendid "black-eyed Susans" growing among the tall weeds in the fence corners.

"Oh, why didn't I give you some roses and geraniums?" cried Maud, the gentleman's ten-year-old daughter.

"I'd rather have them there," said Jack, eagerly. And, with his watch in his hand, Mr. Sutro gave him two minutes to get a handful of the yellow flowers.

It was only a handful, but Jack gloated over them on his way back to the city. They seemed to loosen his tongue, and he chattered of his home and all his belongings.

"Won't they look jes' dandy, though," he said, "when mamm puts 'em in her chaney jar! My stars! We'll feel like we was quality! We'll make out we's

"WON'T THEY LOOK JES' DANDY, THOUGH!"

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

Miss Prudence's heart "rejoiced to see," such a bright array of faces in her sanctum to-day. Some were old friends, and some were new, but all were equally welcome. There was only one little girl who had to be sent home after her "last name," and it is hoped when "Vera" reads this, that she will send that very necessary article at once, and "come again regularly," as she promises to do if admitted.

A couple of dainty little Misses from Michigan were "initiated" this morning. They are cousins, and write as follows:

"We have been reading the Merry-Go-Round letters for a long time, and would like to join the Circle. Meda has just returned from Denver, Col., where she has been for three years, and in her next letter will tell you about her journey.

She would like to have a letter-party on her birthday, which is the 27th of August. Ora's birthday was the 31st of July, and we are both sixteen. We would like to have the M. G. R.'s write to us, and will answer all letters, and try to obey all rules."—"Meda and Ora Moore."

Addresses cannot be printed in this column, girls, but if the M. G. R.'s wish to write to each other they can do so by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Miss Prudence inclosing a list of those with whom they would like to correspond, and she will forward the required address.

Following closely these two young ladies came an "S. Dakota Boy," who, after saying some pleasant things about the Circle and its motto, invited the members to join him in a little excursion. He says:

"Should I receive a welcome, I will some time invite you all to S. Dakota. My home is near the banks of the Big Muddy, and, after cautioning you concerning its treacherous current, we will go aboard a boat and head up stream. After passing Yankton, we will stop at Greenwood, the home of the red man, and visit the government schools. There are two of these, besides a Church of England and Presbyterian church, the latter having an Indian preacher. If we loiter here too long, the Indians may begin to eye us suspiciously, and to talk among themselves, so we will return to our boat and again head up stream to Fort Randall, and then to Pierre, the capital of the state."

The "Unlucky Girl from Tennessee" came in as usual with a merry greeting for everyone:

"How many of you M. G. R.'s spent the Fourth at Fountain City? I did, and had a fine time, there being excellent speaking by J. C. J. R. Williams. I invite you all to a picnic at my home on the 16th of September, as that is my birthday. We have a nice grape vineyard and peach orchard where we will have our picnic, and in the afternoon we will visit the Fork of the Holeston and Frenchbroad rivers and go rowing. Better all come if you don't want to lose the fun."

As invitations continue to "pour in" upon the M. G. R.'s, Miss Prudence is of the opinion that a "date-book" will become one of the necessities in order that these "functions" may not conflict.

Quien Saba, W. Va.:—To Miss Prudence and Fellow M. G. R.'s, Greeting: It is with extreme timidity that I venture to again voice my thoughts among the circle, for I have been apparently so long neglectful. I plead guilty to silence, but not to neglect, for I have closely followed the picnics and entertainments and escaped notice only by reason of my very quiet and retiring disposition!

I miss the poem reviews, but am glad the majority are satisfied. Those who wish to continue the work should do as our Chaperone once suggested; write a review of every book they read. This course I have been following for years, keeping a book for that purpose, and it is a great satisfaction to us.

I hope that many of our number will find time to attend, in addition to our pleasant descriptive outings, the exposition in Buffalo, and please every one, wear your badge.

Like many others I have never met with an M. G. R. in my journeyings. Hoping to have that pleasure, I will go with my badge pinned to the lapel of my coat!"

"Hoosier," Ind., has been more fortunate than "Quien Saba" it would appear as he writes:

"I have been a member of this merry circle for two years, and have just enjoyed my first call on a real live M. G. R. Of course we had an enjoyable time, and I wish there were more of the 'same kind' scattered around, as I am on the road this summer, and see nearly everyone who lives in my territory.

"What a pleasure it would be to live in the community near 'Fidgety Fan' where liquor and tobacco are not used. There are a few towns near my home where there are no saloons, but drinking goes on just the same; the tobacco knife is flourished at all hours; the pipes of peace (?) are kept lighted, and profane language is heard from every corner!

"In my work—as in any other—I have to deal with all kinds of people, and I find that honesty is the only policy by which one can succeed. There are too many who forget the Golden Rule and follow instead the Cast-Iron Rule which reads thus: 'Do others up before they do you.'"

The descriptions you speak of "Hoosier" will be very welcome, provided you make them short enough to be admitted under the rules of the column.

The Wonder Column.

Banner Puzzler FOR AUGUST.

W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was the subject of one of the most attractive German legends of the middle ages, and was a knight who, in the course of his travels, comes to Venusburg and enters the cave-palace to behold the wonders of the Lady Venus and her court. After having lived there for some time in every kind of delight, his conscience smites him. Invoking the Virgin Mary, he obtains leave of absence and makes a pilgrimage to Rome, to Pope Urban, to seek, through confession and penance, remission of his sins and escape from damnation. But the Pope, who happens to have a wand in his hand, tells him that he can as little obtain God's mercy as Thereupon the knight departs in despair, that dry wand can become green again and returns to the Lady Venus in the mountain. Three days afterward, however, the wand begins to sprout and bear leaves, and the Pope immediately sends out messengers to every country, but in vain—the knight can nowhere be found. The story has been put in poetical form, and used as the subject of an opera by Wagner.

CALLY HOPE.

2—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X 1—Judges.
X X X X X 2—A Roman officer.
X X X X X 3—A white salt.
X X X X X 4—Unsoiled.
X X X X X 5—Water birds.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If A, B, C, D, and E can do a piece of work in 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-6 of a day respectively, in how many hours and minutes can they complete the same piece of work, if they all work together?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters. My 9-7-2-15-10-18 is a name well known to all readers of The Blade; my 3-16-5-17-13 is an instrument used by surveyors; my 19-14-8-12 is a domesticated animal; my 14-11-1 is to sing in a subdued manner; my 12-4-2-6 is a heavy muffled sound. My whole is the title of one of Shakespeare's plays.

BETTY BLUE.

5—QUERY.

What country can boast of the oldest continuous dynasty in the world?

ILLINOIS.

Who wrote:
"Great deeds cannot die;
They, with the sun and moon, renew their light
Forever, blessing those who look on them."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 15.

1—Marcus Bozzaris.
2—Words forming octagon: Mac, madam, adobe, cabin, mantle, ocean.
3—John travels 132 miles, and James 100 miles.
4—August.
5—The name Protestants was given to the followers of Martin Luther because they had made a protest against the practices of the Roman church. The first sovereign to ally himself openly with this new sect or religion was Prince John, Elector of Saxony.
6—Scott wrote:
"Oh, many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word at random spoken,
May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken."

Chat.

H. H. Leonard, the Schoolmistress was more than pleased to be able to mark your lesson "perfect" this morning.

John Worrell, addresses cannot be published in the Column, but if you will send a self-addressed postal, or stamped envelope to this office, the Schoolmistress will be glad to forward any you may wish to have.

Vera, the full name and address is usually sent, and is never published unless the writer wishes it.

Who wants to give the Columnites a Thanksgiving party? Don't all speak at once, but think the matter over, and let the Schoolmistress know about it, any time between now and the first of November.

A set of "Harvest Home" puzzles would be very much in order just now. Cannot some of the "old boys" who have been in the business lately provide the Column with one?

Funny Childrens' Sayings.

One of my friends has theories on the subject of the bringing up of boys, says a writer in the Washington Post. She has also a boy to put the theories into practice on, and she thinks she succeeds. Just the other day she was sewing in her sitting room. The boy was looking out the window. Presently he said:

"Mother, there are two kids fighting out in the street, a little fellow and a big fellow."

"Well, my son, you know what I have always told you it is your duty to do when you see the strong oppressing the weak."

The boy did know and he dashed out into the street to put his knowledge into practice. He returned half an hour or so later.

"What was the trouble?" asked the mother.

"They were fighting about an apple," answered the boy.

"And what did you do, my soon?" the proud parent asked.

"Oh," said the boy, "I just took it and eat it."

A teacher in a New York public school discovered that some of her pupils were deficient in the little amenities of polite life, and took it upon herself to instruct them in the graces of courtesy.

She observed that whenever one of the boys passed in front of the visitors at the school, a strange, puzzled expression came into their faces.

The secret came out a few days later, when, happening to stand near the visitors, she heard this boy jerk out, as he shambled awkwardly by: "Baking-powder."

She hastened to explain that the difference between "Beg your pardon," which she had told him to say, and "Baking-powder," which he had understood her to say, was wide enough to justify further instructions.

A story is told of an English schoolmaster who offered a prize to the boy who should write the best composition in five minutes on "How to Overcome Habit."

At the expiration of five minutes the compositions were read. The prize went to a lad of nine years. Following is his essay:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'abit.' If you take off another, you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another, it is not wholly used up; all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw it off altogether."—Youth's Companion.

LET US SMILE.

The thing that goes the farthest toward
making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most,
is just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that
that loves its fellow men
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and
coax the sun again.
It's full of worth, and goodness, too, with
kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see
a cheery smile—
It always has the same good look—it's
never out of style—
It nerves us on to try again, when failure
makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good
for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely
lent—
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't
cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle
up with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze
out a soggy tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heart-
strings that will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very
like a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what
by a smile is meant.
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't
cost a cent.
—Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Somebody did a golden deed;
Somebody proved a friend in need;
Somebody sang a beautiful song.
Somebody smiled the whole day long;
Somebody thought, "'Tis sweet to live";
Somebody said, "I'm glad to give";
Somebody fought a valiant fight;
Somebody lived to shield the right,
Was that somebody you?

STEEL STRIKE.

Looks as Though the Steel Corporation May Win.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—The steel strike situation was featureless to-day. No sooner are rumors spread for negotiations for another peace conference between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated association than both sides hurry to deny the accuracy of the reports. In the meantime the leaders of the strikers assert that they are constantly making fresh gains and inroads upon the mills of the combine, while, on the other hand, the great steel company officials announce placidly that in every instance where they have attempted to start one of their plants they have succeeded and that they can get all the men they want. That success has attended their efforts is evident at Wellsville, Painters mills, Clarks and Lindsay & McCutcheons. The first three named are running to-day practically full and new men are being taken on every day. Fifty additional men were added to the force at Painters yesterday and several additions to the force at Lindsay & McCutcheons were made this morning. The management of this plant expects to resume in the other departments within a week or as soon as the new boilers can be connected up. The Carnegie upper and lower mills and the works at Homestead and Duquesne are running with the usual complement of men and there are no indications that the strikers will get the employes to join them. There is no trouble at the Star tin plate mills. Two departments are still in operation and are running double turn.

It is understood an effort will be made to-night to put on a third shift and that the men have been engaged. Labor officials and workmen representing the Continental and Pennsylvania tube companies of Pittsburg, and the National Tube Company of McKeesport, were in session all day yesterday discussing the strike. It was finally decided to ask President Shaffer for a formal expression of the attitude of the Amalgamated association toward the tube workers, who are on a sympathetic strike, and who, it is understood, have struck without orders from their lodge leaders. The workmen desire to know what will become of them in case of a settlement and whether the Amalgamated association will include them in future agreements.

The striking machinists of the National Tube Company have, it is said, been asked to return to work in order to make extensive repairs to the machinery. This move was received by the merchants of McKeesport with considerable joy. The machinists are considering the request and will act definitely in a couple of days. The works were in steady operation before the strike for more than a year and extensive repairs are necessary. So far no plans have been laid for the resumption of operations in the tube plants and, so far as known, there is no intention of starting up in the immediate future. At the Demmler works of the American Tin Plate Company the fires are still kept up, but no attempt has been made to resume. Manager Pittock claims to have the promise of a number of the men to return when wanted. The city police are on guard at the plant.

Secretary John Williams, of the Amalgamated association, after looking over his mail and hearing reports from organizers this morning, said there was but little change in the strike situation. "We are receiving additional encouragement every day," said he, "and when a settlement is made, it will be an honorable one for the Amalgamated association. We have made no overtures for peace and all efforts in that direction are being made by others. We are satisfied with the situation up to the present time, and I do not see any reason why we should not win."

No Peace Overtures.

New York, Aug. 27.—No overtures for peace have come to the United States Steel corporation through any of the intermediaries named in the Pittsburg dispatches, and it was stated at the office of the company to-day that none was expected. J. Pierpont Morgan returned to the city to-day, but it was said that his return had nothing to do with the strike. An official of the United States Steel Corporation said:

"The reports that there are negotiations for a settlement of the steel strike in progress are erroneous. The United States Steel Corporation has received no proposals for the settlement and has made none. Many of our men are returning to work and many others are desirous of resuming their places. The strike can only be settled by the return of the men to their places."

STRIKE BROKEN AT LISBON, OHIO

Lisbon, O., Aug. 24.—Manager George D. Evans, of the Beaver Tin Plate Company's mill at Lisbon, announces that the mill will be started early next week, probably Monday. Fires have been lighted in the plant to warm it up and get it in readiness. Manager Evans states that he has an ample force now in the mill. An order was sent to a restaurant yesterday for 40 meals to be delivered at the mill but the ordered was not filled. Feeling here is strong against the strike breakers. The mill employs 800 men. They have been out five weeks. Strikers say the mill cannot be run non-union.

Schwab Delays Conference.

New York, Aug. 24.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, was absent from the city, to-day, and it was stated that he would not return for a couple of days. The plan of members of the industrial commission and National Civic Federation to discuss peace in the steel strike with him cannot therefore be carried out until he returns. No expression as to the attitude of the Steel corporation is to the latest move of settlement outlined at Pittsburg was obtainable.

Says Shaffer Was Truthful.

Cleveland, Aug. 24.—P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said, when his attention was called to the reference to his organization: "Mr. Shaffer has told the truth; I have never received a letter from him or any one else connected with the Amalgamated Association."

When asked about a probable action of the engineers in the present great strike, Mr. Arthur added: "The policy of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers when others are in conflict with their employes is one of non-interference, strictly neutral; that is our position."

Davis Abandons Hope.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—All chances of a strike of the steelworkers employed in the South Chicago mills have disappeared. Vice President W. C. Davis, of this district of the Amalgamated association, admitted last night that he abandoned hope of inducing his former fellow unionists to leave the mills.

HOME OF DAVY CROCKETT.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The recent floods in East Tennessee have unearthed many things in the way of Indian relics, skeletons and other things which tend to throw light on history.

Near Chucky City, Green county, the deep soil of the bottom lands was washed off, revealing parts of the old home and birthplace of Davy Crockett, famous Tennessee pioneer.

The old-fashioned double chimney, built of stone, which gave warmth and carried off smoke from the fire where was cooked venison for the hungry family of the famous hunter and trapper, is still well preserved.

KNOX'S LETTER.

He Tells the Anti-Trust League a Number of Facts.

Washington, Aug. 21.—H. P. Martin, chairman of the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust league and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, has made reply to the letter of Attorney-General Knox, sent to the committee, yesterday. He says in part:

"We were not aware that there was any impropriety in a citizen or a body of citizens publicly addressing the chief prosecuting officer of the United States in reference to grave violations of law that are being committed to the great injury of the people of the United States.

"Attorney General Knox says: 'Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel corporation nor at any time, was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel company.' This looks like a very sweeping denial on the part of the attorney general as to the many charges that have been made in the public press to the effect that he was formerly connected with the Carnegie company or the Steel trust. But the force and effect of this denial are entirely destroyed by the remarkable admission which the attorney general makes in the next sentence, when he says: 'I was formerly one of its legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business.' This language of the attorney general certainly looks evasive in view of the fact that it is currently believed that the members of the steel combine selected one of their former attorneys for attorney general in order that they might have a friend at court in time of popular clamor for the enforcement of the law against trusts.

"We will give him an opportunity to re-assure the people as to his desire and intention to enforce the law against trusts. Will Attorney General Knox offer a reward for the production of incriminating evidence against the trusts for which we asked and which he says he does not possess? Will he announce to-morrow that the department of justice of the United States will pay a substantial reward to any person or persons who will produce evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or corporation guilty of violating the federal statute against trusts? Let him do this and institute vigorous proceedings against trust law-breakers and the people will no longer have doubts as to his faithfulness to his high office and he will no longer be the target for criticism and innuendo on the part of the press because of the fact that while trusts ride roughshod over the people, the attorney general, who is the sole officer under the federal law who is vested with authority to prosecute them, refuses to take any action."

Knox's Letter to League.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Attorney General Knox, yesterday sent this following letter to the joint committee of the American Anti-Trust league and District Assembly, No. 66, Knights of Labor, in reply to one from the committee requesting information from Mr. Knox regarding the United States Steel comporation:

Washington, Aug. 20.—Mr. H. B. Martin, chairman joint committee of American Anti-Trust league. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 19, 1901, in which you request me to obtain for you certain information with reference to certain alleged "agreement or agreements between the constituent companies and individuals who organized the United States Steel corporation." You ask me to afford you all the information that "I may possess or can obtain" and you specifically refer to an alleged "trust or syndicate agreement" which you state "the president of the United States Steel corporation, C. M. Schwab, refused to furnish to the United States industrial commission, when the witness stand before that body," and you further state that your request for information is to be understood as covering any "other contracts of a similar kind with which you are acquainted or which you can obtain for us."

You also state that your request for information is "founded upon information and belief that at the time this contract, or these contracts, was or were made," that I was "in some way officially connected with the Carnegie Company," and you therefore assume that the information that you request must be in my "possession or conveniently at hand." I am further requested to give you the substance, or, if possible, a copy thereof.

Primarily, permit me to say that your request is founded upon an erroneous assumption. I do not know who the individuals are who organized the United States Steel Corporation. If they are the persons spoken of in the newspapers as the promoters of that organization, with the single exception of C. M. Schwab, I do not know them and never was in any way connected with any of them. I never heard of any agreement between them and the constituent members of the steel corporation.

Neither at the time of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation nor at the time was I officially connected with the Carnegie Steel Company. I was formerly one of the legal advisers in the conduct of its manufacturing business, but was never consulted with the formation of the United States Steel Company nor in relation to the sale to that company of the shares of stock held by the stockholders of the Carnegie Company.

I have never seen the papers or agreements to which you refer nor have I been informed of their contents. I have no knowledge whatever of their existence, the terms or scope. I am thus specific, as I desire to cover both the spirit and the letter of your inquiry.

I may say, moreover, that I have no access to the agreement or papers to which you refer. I know nothing of the one to which you specifically refer and do not even know that such an agreement is in existence. The information which you request is not in my possession or "conveniently at hand," as you assume, and it is therefore impossible for me to compiy with any of the requests set forth in your letter. All this information you could, at any time, have acquired through the usual method of direct personal inquiry, thereby avoiding the doubtful propriety of addressing me through the medium of an open letter, which you concurrently delivered to this office. Whether, if such papers were accessible to me, it would be my duty to obtain them and furnish them for use in legal proceedings to which you are a party and the nature of which you do not explain is a question which I do not care at this time to discuss.

If I may regard the letter as addressed to me officially I will say that if this department is under obligations to furnish information to prospective litigants in undisclosed proceedings its responsibilities and labors are necessarily greater than they have ever been imagined from the time of its formation.. Indeed, as there are generally two parties to every controversy it would be difficult to discharge such alleged duties to both parties, in view of conflicting interests. This department was not called into being to furnish information to private litigants. Its duty and its objects is to enforce the Federal statutes as interpreted by the courts wherever there is probable cause for believing that they have been violated.

Very respectfully,
P. C. KNOX, Attorney-General.

Roosevelt Clubs.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 26.—During the past week a dozen Roosevelt Presidential clubs have been organized in Kansas. Blank rolls for membership and printed by-laws have been sent out from New York city and all are organized under one plan. In most cases appointees of President McKinley officer these Roosevelt clubs.

ADMIRAL HOWISON.

Correspondence Between Schley and the Navy Department.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The navy department yesterday afternoon gave out the correspondence with Admiral Schley relative to opinions said to have been expressed by Admiral Howison, a member of the court of inquiry. The closing letter of the acting secretary of the navy states that it would be irregular for the navy department to hear and determine questions affecting the competency of members of the court, and advises Admiral Schley that the question of Admiral Howison's competency be left to the court of inquiry itself. It is as follows:

Washington, Aug. 21.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing a newspaper clipping and requesting the department to send it to Rear Admiral Howison together with a copy of your letter, you are informed that the appointment of Rear Admiral Howison as a third member of the court of inquiry was accomplished only after taking great pains to insure absolute impartiality in the officers selected. To a question unofficially put as to his availability in case the department should require his services, Rear Admiral Hawison replied:

"I know of no reason why I should not be available for such duty should the department so decide. I have made no public utterance relating to the subject and I have seen none of the official reports and papers bearing upon the questions to be decided by the court."

Your counsel, Capt. Parker, before the appointment had been announced, mentioned to the acting secretary the names of certain rear admirals, any one of whom, he said, would be perfectly satisfactory to Rear Admiral Schley. One of the names so mentioned was that of Rear Admiral Howison. It may be added that of four officers consulted by the department, the names of three were upon the list thus mentioned by your counsel.

This much has been detailed in order to remind you of the fact that a fair-minded officer of excellent reputation and of unblemished character had been found in the person of Rear Admiral Howison, who, at the date of his appointment, appears to have enjoyed the confidence of both the department and yourself.

Your request is based upon a newspaper clipping that purports to contain statements, in regard to the truth of which you do not yourself express an opinion.

You ask the department to lay before Rear Admiral Howison a statement, wholly unsubstantiated, that appears to have been made by some person unknown at a time and place likewise unknown.

The department is unable to view your request in any other light than that of a preliminary challenge of the fitness of Rear Admiral Howison to serve as a member of the court. It will be treated as is usual in cases of courts of inquiry.

The established practice in the military as well as in the naval service has fixed the method in which the right of challenge before courts martial and courts of inquiry shall be exercised.

The department, having constituted the court, should not at this stage of the proceedings, undertake to hear and determine questions that may arise respecting the competency of its members. Such a proceeding would be irregular, all questions of this nature being left to the determination of the court itself.

This correspondence will be transmitted to the president of the court for its information.

Respectfully,
F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., City.

SCHLEY INSISTS.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day received the reply of Admiral Schley to the letter recently submitted to him by the department, declining to question Rear Admiral Howison as to the authenticity of the alleged interview with him reflecting upon Admiral Schley. The reply was sent to Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the court of inquiry. This means that so far as the department is concerned further action on the Howison incident will not be taken, that being left to the court. The correspondence is as follows:

Washington, Aug. 21, 1901.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the 19th instant, dated of this date, in reply to my communication of the 19th inst.

2. While it is true that one of my counsel, Capt. Parker, in reply to an inquiry made to him, did give his personal opinion of the several rear admirals on the active and retired lists, amongst whom was Rear Admiral Howison, I am assured by him that the latter's secretary misunderstood him—that any one of the officers named would be perfectly satisfactory to me. Capt. Parker's conversation was had at a time when nothing was known of the alleged interview, as published in the Record.

3. In my letter of the 19th inst. I expressly stated my opinion of the high personal character of Rear Admiral Howison, and I avoided any expression of opinion as to the truth of the statements made in the newspaper clipping which I enclosed.

4. It was with the desire to avoid the necessity of miking a formal challenge that I requested the department to place before Admiral Howison the statements that he is alleged to have made, and thus give him the opportunity to take such action as his sense of propriety of the occasion might suggest.

5. I therefore respectfully state that the department has not placed the proper construction upon my letter, when it treated it in the nature of a preliminary challenge for cause. I could not challenge cause until I discovered there was a cause, and the object of my communication, as is evident upon its face, was to ascertain if Rear Admiral Howison had made this statement. You will observe in this connection that in his original statement he says: "I have made no public utterance relating to this subject." I submit that his private utterances would affect his qualification as much as his public utterances and my request was only to have this alleged interview submitted for his consideration. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 24, 1901.

Sir—The receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., explanatory of what was designed by your former letter of the 19th, upon the subject of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison to sit as a member of the court of inquiry convened at your instance, is acknowledged.

(Signed) F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

SPOONING IS NO CRIME.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 26.—"Spooning" in public is no offense under the laws of Des Moines, according to a decision in a test case handed down by Judge L. I. Silvara. A young man and young woman were arrested the other day by Officer Morgan, detailed to duty in Greenwood Park. When the officer reported his capture to the night captain the young people were immediately released, but a charge was preferred against them in the police court next morning by Officer Morgan. The policeman was enraged when he found that his chief had released the pair and appealed to the judge, but found little consolation therein, as Judge Silvara affirmed the captain's decision. But even with this squelching the officer was not contented and appealed to Mayor Hartenbower. But the mayor would not interfere.

Judge Silvara's decision was that "spooning, hugging and kissing in a public park in plain view of the passers-by, is not a misdemeanor, an offense or a crime, but is allowable under the statutes and ordinances." This decision promises to give Des Moines as much notoriety as its curfew law.

Highest Building.

New York, Aug. 24.—A hotel to be constructed on Park avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, will be the highest building in the world. From pavement to roof will be 383 feet. The structure will cost $5,000,000.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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CONSUMPTION

STATE POLITICS.

Results of the Various State Conventions of the Week.

Harrisburg, Aug. 21.—The Republican state convention, which met in the Harrisburg opera house to-day and nominated Judge William H. Potter, of Pittsburg, for supreme court judge, and State Representative Frank G. Harris, of Clearfield, for state treasurer, was a most unusual gathering. As was understood, the ticket was nominated by acclamation. United States Senators Quay and Penrose and other party leaders were absent. There was an unusually small attendance of active party workers, and a large majority of the delegates had never attended a state convention before.

Judge Potter was formerly Governor Stone's law partner, and was appointed to the supreme bench last year to succeed the late Judge Green. Mr. Harris is serving his third term in the house of representatives, and has been a follower of Senators Quay and Penrose.

The platform on which they were nominated endorses the national and state administrations and the official acts of Pennsylvania's United States senators, commends the last legislature, concedes the right of labor and capital to organize, and denounces "yellow journalism."

Iowa Democrats.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21.—Democrats of Iowa met here to-day to nominate a full ticket to oppose that put in the field a week ago by the Republicans at Cedar Rapids ,and which is headed by A. B. Cummins, of this city.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 22.—The ticket:

Governor—Thomas J. Phillips, of Ottumwa.

Lieutenant Governor—G. E. Ferguson, of Logan.

Judge Supreme Court—John Shortley, of Dallas county.

Superintendent of Schools—Sam D. Whiting, of Iowa City.

Railway Commissioner—A. C. Brice, of Bedford.

The Democrats of Iowa here, yesterday, nominated the above ticket on a platform reaffirming the national platform adopted July 5, 1900, at Kansas City, with the addition of a plank on state issues, demanding reform in taxation laws, the repeal of the Mulct liquor law and the enactment of a local option license law and several other matters.

The chief contest in the convention was on the adoption of the platform.

Des Moines, Aug. 23.—T. J. Phillips, nominated for governor by the Democrats here Wednesday, has issued a statement in which he practically repudiates the free silver part of the platform.

"Of course I felt," he says, "that silver, having been twice defeated, should take a back seat, and rather favored the resolution of the majority. But the convention adopted the Butler substitute, and nominated me to stand upon it, and that is where I stand. I only merely reaffirms the Kansas City action after all."

Having failed to elect a chairman, the Democratic state central committee adjourned without date. A. E. Jackson was elected during his absence, but when he returned to the meeting he forced reconsideration. All the other members declined to accept it.

Virginia Republicans.

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 21.—The Republican state convention assembled here today shortly after 12 o'clock in the Academy of Music. The immense auditorium was filled. Hon. Park Agnew, chairman of the state executive committee, called the convention to order and introduced Rev. Dr. W. C. Campbell, of Roanoke, who opened the convention with prayer.

The stage was set off with a large portrait of President McKinley, with the motto, "Prosperity at Home, Prestige Abroad."

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 22.—The Republican state convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-Congressman Thorpe, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the platform which was adopted by acclamation without debate. The platform endorses and announces adhesion to the principles of the National Republican party as enunciated in the Philadelphia platform. It endorses McKinley's administration and gives its unqualified assent to the Republican doctrine that the people are sovereign and that all power is derived from and belongs to the people. It declares its willingness to trust to the people the decision of all political issues. It denounces all attempts to discriminate in favor of or against citizens of Virginia on account of race or color. It protests against the proposition to confer the right of sunrage on unworthy persons on account of merits or the achievements of their ancestors as tending to create a privileged class and discrimination against others equally worthy. It favors the right of suffrage being left as fixed by the present constitution of Virginia, with such laws and guarantees as will secure to every qualified voter a free ballot and fair count. It arraigns the Democratic party of Virginia for the "wilful, deliberate, debased and fraudulent elections that have been held in this state for years past." It declares its unalterable opposition to criminal trusts and to every illegal combination of capital; but wages no war on combination of capital for legitimate purposes and arraigns the Democratic party of Virginia which has had control of the state government for fifteen years for its failure to enact any law or take any steps to control, prevent or punish such criminal trusts and illegal combinations of capital. It protests against the scheme to promulgate the new constitution without submitting it to the people. It favors economy in the administration of state government and charges the Democratic party with wanton extravagance and wilful waste.

After the platform had been disposed of Mr. Luerty, the defeated candidate for governor, made a speech endorsing the convention's nominations of last night. J. Hampton Hoge, the nominee for governor, was called for and responded with a speech in which he scored his Democratic opponent and the Democratic party. He was enthusiastically cheered.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Henry Noles, a negro was Saturday burned by a mob of citizens for criminally assaulting and shooting to death Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of a prominent farmer, near Winchester, Tenn., last Friday. Admitting his crime, and asking his friends to meet him in glory, he met his fate without a groan.

The entire population for miles around had turned out to see the fate of the wretch. The procession followed the mob to the Williams home. Arriving at a point in sight of the scene of the crime, the negro was placed upon a stump, and given a chance to make a statement.

He mounted the stump stolidly, and laughed as he began his statement. He said: "Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet me in glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more."

He was then asked as to whether any one else was implicated in the crime. Noles stated emphatically there was no one implicated but himself.

"Why did you kill Mrs. Williams?" was asked.

"I just done that because I had nothing else to do."

He was taken from the stump, bound to a tree by chains and his body saturated with oil.

A match was applied, and instantly the quivering body was enveloped in flames. Fence rails were piled about the burning body, and soon life was extinct. The negro made no outcry at any time, and died as stolidly as a stoic.

FRANCE AND TURKEY

Begins to Look as Though the Sultan's Procrastination Were About to Cause Him Trouble.

Paris, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman governments, M. Constans, the French ambassador, acting under instructions from the foreign minister of France, left Constantinople, on August 26, the date named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject.

An arrangement had been effected August 17, and its terms were drafted by the Ottoman foreign minister, with the approval of the sultan, who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him by August 18.

M. Constans telegraphed to Paris on August 19 that none of the promises had

M. CONSTANS,
French Ambassador at Constantinople

been fulfilled, and M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, on August 21, telegraphed M. Constans that, in view of so flagrant a disregard of the undertakings, the negotiations could no longer be continued, and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

On August 23, M. Constans communicated with the Porte, fixing August 26 as the date for his departure, and, as the engagements were still unkept, M. Constans left Constantinople August 26.

With the departure of M. Constans, the relations between France and Turkey may be regarded as broken off. Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador to France, has been telegraphed to not return to Paris.

M. Bapst Will Act.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—During the absence from his post of M. Constans, French ambassador to Turkey, who returned to the meeting he forced reconsideration. All the other members declined to accept it.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed today from the best source that the departure of M. Constans from Constantinople is tantamount to a partial rupture of Franco-Turkish relations. Munir Bey, who is in Switzerland, will be informed as set forth in the semi-official note issued this morning that the French government does not desire him to return to Paris. The current affairs of the two embassies can be carried on by the charges d'affaires, but all negotiations of a political nature will be entirely suspended until the sultan yields to the French demands. The French government holds that the sultan has broken his word. He had promised full payment of the long standing indemnities to the Frenchmen, amounting to 12,000,000 francs, but at the end of last week declined to pay the full amount and offered a reduced sum which was refused by M. Constans, who waited until yesterday and departed. The sultan made a final attempt to induce him to stay. M. Constans had left Therapia on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he was to take the Orient express. A court chamberlain arrived at Stamboul in post haste from the sultan, begging M. Constans to return to Therapia and promising everything would be satisfactorily settled. M. Constans declined to return, declaring the time for promises was past and that it was for the sultan to fulfil his undertakings. The French government will take no further steps in the matter, but will wait for the sultan to move. It is thought the sultan will not allow the present situation to last very long.

Constans Would Not Reply.

Constantinople, Monday, Aug. 26.—The following was the position of affairs immediately preceding the departure of the French ambassador. M. Constans: The Turkish government was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the irade relating to the quays and the Albanian lands issues. The French embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, wrote to Tewfik Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, yesterday, that France, in addition, expected the settlement of two other claims, included in the demands made August 11, and unless they were conceded before noon M. Constans would leave, and Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador to France, would receive his passports. The porte, instead of yielding, asked for 24 hours delay, and made alternative propositions which were so unacceptable that M. Constans did not reply to them.

May Break the Concert.

Washington, Aug. 27.—It is feared in official circles here that the withdrawal of the French ambassador from Constantinople marks the dissolution of the concert of European powers under which the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed. By the treaty of Berlin, all the great powers of Europe subscribed to an agreement to refrain from any act that would tend to the destruction of the Ottoman empire. This action was taken to forestall what were conceived to be the designs of Russia to seize on Turkish territory and Russia herself was led to subscribe to the agreement by force of circumstances. Although several times severely strained, notably by such events as the last war between Turkey and Greece, this pact has so far endured without amendment, but it is apprehended now that if the action of France is carried out to the extreme, indicated in the dispatches, each of the other signatory powers will feel obliged in self-protection to disregard the agreement and press upon Turkey the vast financial and other claims that have accumulated in the past quarter of a century, with a result of disrupting the present Turkish government.

FAMINE IN TEXAS.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 26.—Reports from Zacapata county confirm the news that the poorer classes there are facing starvation. They must have immediate help in the way of food, or the results will be terrible.

Range water has failed, and cattle are too weak to travel, and are dying rapidly. The country is literally burned up by drouth. There is no a green thing to be seen except cactus plants. Zacapata county is 50 miles from the nearest railroad station, and whatever in the way of food that is sent to the farmers in the famine-stricken place must be hauled from Laredo, a two-days' trip at best.

KRUGER TALKS

Of Kitchener's Latest Proclamation—Freedom Still the Sole Aim of the Boers.

London, Aug. 27.—The Daily Telegraph publishes to-day a long interview with Mr. Kruger at Hilversum on Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation. The correspondent says:

"Mr. Kruger, who seemed greatly changed in health, spoke vehemently and with intense feeling, rejecting the idea that anything had been changed except the attitude of the British government. He insisted that the tactics of the Boers were still as regular as at the beginning of the war. Their forces, he said, were smaller and were split up into small parties because the British had split their forces into innumerable small columns.

"He declared that ever since the capture of Bloemfontein the British had trampled upon the code of international law. As for provisions, transports and the cattle the British are continually seizing, Mr. Kruger said these were intended not for the Boer commandoes, which live from hand to month, but for the women and children. He contended that Lord Kitchener's proclamation itself recognized that the Boers had a regular administration and an army. The proclamation could have but one effect—to embitter and intensify resistance. He said the question whether any protest against it would be issued was still under consideration; but this matter was of little import to the Burghers, who did not look to Europe for approval, blame or instructions.

"Having characterized the proclamation as the 'blackest crime committed against the Boers,' Mr. Kruger closed the interview by solemnly calling upon heaven to witness that the story of a conspiracy against the British was 'an abominable lie, the most mischievous and diabolical lie ever coined since man first appeared in the world.'

"He said, however, that peace was still possible on the basis of give and take, and that the Boers were ready to make reasonable sacrifices and to give satisfactory guarantees on the basis of independent and free pardon to colonial Afrikanders."

BOER LEADERS.

What the War Has Done for the Sturdy Afrikanders.

London, Aug. 23.—A Pretoria dispatch gives some interesting statistics of Boer leaders.

Of the members of the government executive council only Schalk-Burger and Reitz are in the field. General Joubert is dead, General Cronje is a prisoner, and General Kock was killed.

Out of 27 members of the first volksraad, 13 are accounted for. Bernard, Labuschagne and Malan have been killed. To Sergeant Merritt, of the Berfordshire regiment, was offered a medal for killing Malin, who was sniping at Magaliesburg in June. Merritt stalked him four miles before he succeeded in shooting him. Tosen is dead. Wolmarens is a prisoner. Eight members of the first volksraad have surrendered. About half the members of the second volksraad are accounted for.

All the heads of the state departments are accounted for except Smuts. Three of them are in Europe, two are prisoners and five have surrendered. The judges are all accounted for. Seventy-five per cent of the sub-heads of departments are accounted for.

Boers Will Hold British.

London, Aug. 26.—South African dispatches show that the Boers continue active in Cape Colony. Sharp skirmishing has occurred near Uniondale, only a day's ride from the sea, while Commandant Schepper's commando is threatening the important town of Oudtshoorn, 30 miles from the Indian ocean. In Brussels it is asserted that Commandant General Botha has ordered the Boer commanders in future to retain all captured British as hostages in case Lord Kitchener carries out the threats of his latest proclamation.

Boers Active.

London, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria today, says:

"Three officers and 65 men, who were sent north of Ladybrand (Orange River Colony), on the right of Elliott's column, were surrounded on unfavorable ground and captured by a superior force on August 22. One man was killed and four were wounded. The prisoners were released. I am holding an inquiry."

De Larey Also Proclaims.

London, Aug. 26.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria:

"De Larey has issued a counter proclamation warning all Boers against the latest proclamation and declaring that they will continue the struggle."

POSTAL FIGURES.

London, Aug. 23.—A blue book containing the postmaster general's report for 1900, presents some interesting statistics. The total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom was 3,723,817,000.

The experiments with motor mail services are still unsuccessful, but recent developments have encouraged the hope of the ultimate establishment of this class of service.

The public deposited in savings banks £40,516,436, and the total amount due to depositors at the end of the year was £135,549,645.

The telegraph department showed a deficit of £952,104.

The total postoffice revenue was £15,995,479, and the expenditure was $10,064,903.

Tariff War Impending.

London, Aug. 24.—The Saturday Review says:

"It would appear as if steps were actually being taken in Austria-Hungary to commence the threatened tariff war with the United States. We understand the American invasion of the Viennese boot industry is one of the principal causes of grave discontent, as it greatly reduces the prices of the Austrian producers and may yet lead to serious social troubles.

"There is no doubt North American interference in South American affairs may, in the future, lead to European activity. We do not regret this, as we have always pointed out that Europe ought not to allow herself to be eliminated from South American concerns. It would be well if the various states of the southern continent could agree to settle their own quarrels and remove the excuse for North American interference."

PACKAGE CONTAINING $4,000 IS STOLEN

Havana, Aug. 27.—E. C. Westall, chief of the money order bureau of the Havana postoffice, left the office as usual with the surplus remittance to pay into the treasury. The amount was $4,000. He took an omnibus, and, according to his statement, placed the package containing the money on the seat by his side. He read a newspaper until he reached the point where he wished to alight, and when about to leave the omnibus, he found that the package was missing. Two boys, who were in the omnibus at the same time, say they saw a mulatto throw a package to a negro in the street. The police are investigating.

COLOMBIA.

Fragmentary News From the South American Row.

Colon, Colombia, Friday, Aug. 23, via Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 26.—The censorship here prevents the transmission of political news or news unfavorable to the government.

The revolt of the Liberal Colombian rebels, now two years old, lately assumed a more serious aspect; the Liberals are concentrating on the Isthmus. It is believed they are contemplating aggressive action. Consequently uneasiness prevails at Panama, the Liberal objective, which was nearly captured a year ago. It is not believed the rebels will molest the railroad nor interrupt traffic. The recent rebel raids along the railroad amounted to bloodless raiding and the robbery of Chinese storekeepers, which the presence of a few government troops apparently stopped. There is a report that the government is bringing troops to protect the isthmus. This would be difficult without exposing to attacks the points whence they are taken. The area of the revolt is extensive.

A noticeable, distinguishing feature of the revolution is the actual, moral support the Liberals are receiving from Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua, in which countries Liberal governments prevail. Colombia's conservative government is not popular with the governments mentioned, but is popular with the revolutionary elements in the same countries. The situation can be likened to a disrupted federation, composed of Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Nicaragua, in which Liberal and conservative partisans are helping each other and intriguing together. But, being separate nations, the intriguers threaten the nation. It is reported that the conservative revolt in Venezuela against President Castro is receiving active support from the Colombian conservatives. Nicaragua's threatened revolution will probably be similarly aided on the occasion arising. These conditions give ground for the reports of actual or threatened international complications between the countries mentioned, in which the Liberals are generally opposed to Colombia's Conservative administration whose proposed downfall is accompanied by talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned under the idea of a grand Colombia. The Colombian government is in straits financially at present.

CASTRO'S ATTITUDE.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Information received in Washington indicates that President Castro hesitates to plunge his country into a war with Colombia, the outcome of which no one can see.

It is believed here that there has been a slight improvement in the South American situation this week or two days, and it is hoped that war between Colombia and her neighbors may be averted.

There is reason to believe that President Castro has been much disappointed in his expectations of support from Nicaragua and Ecuador, and that he will pause before taking any steps in which he would not have the united support of Venezuela or the backing of his hoped for allies, or in which he would encounter the opposition of the United States. If peace is maintained it will be largely due to the influence of the United States.

The strength of the position of this country lies largely in the fact that the administration has not given a hard and fast definition of policy which it will pursue under the treaty of 1846, by which it is bound to maintain the sovereignty of Colombia over the isthmus of Panama.

The governments of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Ecuador and those European nations which are looking anxiously for an opportunity to meddle in South and Central American affairs all know that the government at Washington is keeping a close watch on the situation, and that there is a line somewhere that cannot be crossed without bringing from Washington a command to halt, backed up, if need be, by the entire power of the United States. As long as this line is not closely defined President Castro and all others will be disposed to move slowly, as they cannot know what step may bring them face to face with the United States.

The arrival of the Machias at Colon to-morrow will put this government in a position to speak with authority in regard to the isthmian situation, and it is believed that her mere presence, with the knowledge that the battle ship Iowa and the gunboat Ranger are rapidly nearing Panama, will be all that will be necessary.

While it is believed that some Nicaraguans have been participating in the guerilla operations on the isthmus, it is not now believed here that there are supported by the Nicaraguan government, the latest information received at the various legations seeming to indicate that the Nicaraguan government is holding aloof. Nicaragua is evidently afraid of becoming involved with the United States, and does not propose to allow Castro to use her to pull his chestnuts out of the fire.

PROBABILITY OF WAR DISTANT

Colombia and Venezuela May Not Clash After All.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Official mail advices received at the Colombian legation here to-day tend to show, it is stated, that the chances of a war between Colombia and Venezuela grow more distant every day. The mail contained information to the effect that both the Nicaraguan and Ecuadorian governments have given the Colombian government the fullest assurances that they will remain strictly neutral with regard to the strained relations between Colombia and Venezuela.

The mail brought the details of the complete defeat of a band of 2,500 Colombian revolutionists under Gen. Marin, at the town of Anapoyma, by the government forces. The insurgents had previously occupied the town of Giradot, on the Magdalena river, which is small but important, it being a railroad terminus.

It is stated that ten thousand Colombian troops are guarding the border in command of General Gonzales Valencia, who was formerly minister of war in the Colombian cabinet.

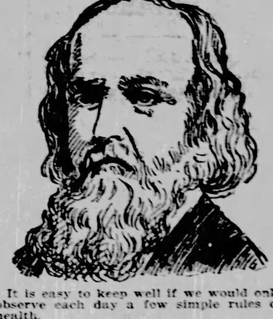
LIBERALS WOULD BE WELCOMED

Colon, Aug. 23—via Kingston, Aug. 26.—The Liberal revolutionary movement in Colombia is well supported throughout the country, and it is generally believed that it will eventually succeed. If the Liberals could win without too much bloodshed, the foreigners on the isthmus would welcome their administration. Some decisive turn in the present state of affairs is wanted, as being preferable to the general perturbations, but there is nothing to show that the Liberals would govern the country any better than the present administration. The government has about 400 soldiers on the isthmus, while the whole army amounts to from 25,000 to 35,000 men.

The Namouna, now called the General Pinzon, is useless, because she lacks a crew. The natives seem incapable of

For Well People.

An Easy Way to Keep Well.



It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.

The all important thing is to keep the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.

Prof. Wiechold gives pretty good advice on this subject: he says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contr

THE CAPITOL.

Extensive Changes Being Made in the Historic Structure.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The Capitol has not for many years been in such a state of upheaval and repair as at present. Among the improvements being executed, none strike the visitor more forcibly than what is going on in the house chamber, where the entire flooring and foundation, with all their related appliances of ventilation and acoustics, have been removed and are being rapidly replaced by a system which cannot fail to be acceptable to all except, perhaps, a few chronic grumblers. Far below in the subbasement a new method of forcing in pure air supersedes the old, and away up at the top of the building, machinery is installed for extracting the vitiated air. About four feet beneath the floor proper there is a handsomely tiled floor, on which, supported by a steel framework, is superimposed a skeleton of wooden beams, over which the floor planking is laid. Just now the workmen are busy polishing and coloring this floor. It is arranged like an amphitheatre, with seats gradually rising, row by row, from the open space near the speaker's desk back to the doors. This is where the grumbling will arise when the crusty, gouty or rheumatic member next winter shall attempt to pass from the cloakroom, in the back of the hall, to his seat on the floor, and finds he will have to climb two or three steps to do so. The gain through elevation will be in the more comfortable arrangement of the seats and in the acoustic qualities of the great chamber. Capitol officials declare that debaters can now be heard on the floor, which has not been the case heretofore for many years, except those with stentorian voices. As the visitor to-day passes along the house corridors, he is bewildered at first by the long funereal rows of shelves, hung with black drapery, and warned to keep his hands off. Behind these black combric curtains are the books in the house library, revised statutes and reference works. They are kept there because the workmen are employed in making a new roof, and there is nowhere else to put the books.

CUBAN CUSTOMS.

Washington, Aug. 21.—According to a statement given out to-day by the division of Insular affairs of the war department, the total receipts at the custom houses in Cuba during the calendar year 1900 were $16,099,923 against $14,854,261 for 1899. The receipts from duties on imports were $14,273,141 against $13,400,649, and from duties on exports, $1,066,006 against $764,106. Most of the customs houses show substantial increases, although Trinidad, Nuevitas, Baracoa, Zaza, show decreased receipts. The receipts at the principal customs houses follow, the remaining ports showing less than $300,000 each in receipts:

Havana, $12,042,031; Matanzas, $454,773; Santiago de Cuba, $953,078; Cardenas, $301,930; Cienfuegos, $1,160,303.

The total import receipts at Havana were $10,522,096, a gain of $707,406, while the export receipts at that port were $997,161, against $752,359 in 1899.

SPEAKER HENDERSON.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Speaker Henderson will hurry home from Europe in a fortnight, and immediately set to work constituting the committees of the next house of representatives. If this business were deferred until after his formal election in December, it would not be possible to complete it with thoroughness and satisfaction to all interests until long after the Christmas holidays. Heretofore—at least for many years—it has been the practice of the man on whom attention is fixed as the presiding officer of the popular chamber to arrange the greater number of the assignments in advance of the meeting of congress. Mr. Henderson, being his own undoubted successor, will have merely to shift the slate a little, supply vacancies and re-arrange places where the public interest or the special convenience of the house requires that it shall be done. He has the experience of many years as a leading member of the body, and additional experience as speaker for one term. While the task of appointments this year will be by no means herculean, it will be grave and important enough to justify giving to it both time and thought, and this Mr. Henderson proposes to do by taking up the work so much ahead of time.

CHINESE IN TRANSIT.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The determination of the Treasury department to take advantage of the authority given by the Chinese exclusion act to regulate the transit through the United States of Chinese emigrants bound for other countries was to-day officially brought to the attention of the Chinese legation. The occasion presented itself when an attache of legation called upon Assistant Secretary Taylor to lay before him a message received from the Chinese consul at San Francisco, conveying the information that Chinese destined for Mexico had been refused the privilege of landing at that port. Mr. Taylor told the attache that the department had become convinced that most of the Chinese who had gone into Mexico in the past two or three years had smuggled themselves back across the border into the United States, and therefore announced that hereafter the department would refuse landing permission to Chinese bound for Mexico unless it could be absolutely satisfied of their good faith.

RETIREMENTS.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Important retirements and promotions in the U. S. navy will occur within the next few weeks, as announced at the navy department to-day. Among them is that of Rear Admiral Schley, who retires from the active list October 10. Other retirements are those of Capt. Farenholt, Sept. 2; Capt. Allen within a few days; Capt. Robinson, Sept. 21; Capt. Forsyth, Sept. 25, and Capt. Ide, Sept. 27. As a result of these retirements 45 promotions in the service will be made.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Schley will promote two captains to the grade of rear admiral. They are Captains Frank Wildes and Henry Glass.

SEVEN PARDONS.

Washington, Aug. 21.—President McKinley has returned to the department of justice a number of cases placed before him for executive clemency. He granted seven pardons outright, commuted the sentence of three and denied five applications. Among those pardoned was Michael Bar, who pleaded guilty on April 22, 1901, to embezzling $710 of the postoffice money order funds at Canton, Ohio. He was sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Ohio penitentiary. Bar was a clerk in the postoffice, and had reimbursed the government for the loss before he was indicted.

FORESTERS WANTED.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Capt. G. P. Ahern, of the Ninth U. S. cavalry, who is in charge of forestry work in the Philippine islands by resolution of the Philippine commission, is in this city preparing to examine applicants for positions as foresters on September 9. Six foresters, with salaries from $150 to $200 per month are to be appointed. One of the qualifications is that applicants shall be graduates of forestry schools.

PENSION MONEY.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Justice Barnard, of the district supreme court, has rendered an opinion that pension money cannot be attached for debt.

MORTALITY.

Death Rate in Cities, From the Census Reports.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The census bureau yesterday made public the mortality statistics for the year 1900. W. A. King, chief of the vital statistics division, says:

"The most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease in the general death rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1,000 of population, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent, and the decrease in the rates from the disease to which the decrease is due."

Following is a comparative statement of the death rate in cities:

	1900.	1890.
Washington	22.8	23.7
Boston	20.1	23.4
Fall River, Mass.	22.4	23.2
Worcester, Mass	15.5	18.0
Detroit	17.1	18.7
Jersey City	20.7	25.6
Newark, N. J.	19.8	27.4
Paterson, N. J.	19.6	22.2
Buffalo	14.8	18.4
Rochester, N. Y.	15.0	17.3
Syracuse	13.8	19.6
Providence	19.9	21.1
Los Angeles	18.1	20.1
San Francisco	20.5	22.5
Denver	18.6	23.0
Chicago	16.2	19.1
New York	*20.4	25.3
Indianapolis	16.7	17.3
Louisville	20.0	20.1
New Orleans	28.9	26.3
Baltimore	21.0	22.9
Minneapolis	10.8	13.5
St. Paul	9.7	14.9
Kansas City	17.4	17.3
St. Joseph	9.1	....
St. Louis	17.9	17.4
Cincinnati	19.1	21.0
Cleveland	17.1	20.2
Columbus	*15.8	14.7
Toledo	16.0	18.9
Allegheny	18.4	18.2
Philadelphia	21.2	21.3
Pittsburg	20.1	20.1
Scranton	20.7	21.8
Memphis	25.1	25.3
Milwaukee	15.9	18.8

*Estimated.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Washington, Aug. 26.—In Washington there is usually earlier talk than elsewhere as to the coming session of congress. Just now those most familiar with public affairs are convinced that the next congress will deal with a greater volume of more important business in its first session than has almost any of its predecessors for a third of a century. Besides the tariff and subsidy questions there are the vital matters of insular government, the extension or not of the constitution of the new possessions and the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, additional immigration legislation, restriction of representation in the southern states which adopt constitutional amendments depriving the colored race of suffrage, the lengthening of the congressional and Presidential terms by a few weeks to enable the inauguration of the President and Vice-President to occur in clement weather, and to provide for the re-assembling of congress earlier after the election. Many other topics may likewise be discussed, and there is no thought that the session will close before the middle of the summer. The fact that the speaker is ready to provide for an early start indicates his full realization of the necessity for promptness in getting to work at the real business of congress before the winter holidays.

GERMAN TARIFF.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The state department has received from Consul General Mason, at Berlin, a long report, setting forth in detail the features of the proposed new German tariff which will most materially affect United States products. By far the most important of these is noted in the advances of from 50 to 300 per cent in the rates on food materials, meats and live animals. The present treaty rate on wheat of 83 cents, would be increased, under the new bill, to $1.54 per 100 kilograms. The United States sent 465,933 metric tons of this commodity to Germany last year.

As to American manufactures, the most notable advances made by the new bill, are in the rates on bicycles and shoes. An American bicycle, weighing about 22 pounds, would pay $3.57 in port duty, instead of about $1.25 as at present. Shoes would pay about double their present rate.

Mr. Mason states that public discussion of the tariff measure is confined to two points—the alleged inadequacy of the proposed duties on manufactured products, and the effect which the heavy advances in the rates on food articles will have upon the non-agricultural population of Germany.

CAPT. SCHLEY.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Capt. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third infantry, has made an official reply to the War department regarding the alleged interview credited to him in the matter of the Schely court of inquiry. Captain Schley says that he has had no interview, and has talked for publication with no person. He also says that some remarks made by him in a private conversation were picked up, distorted and distended upon and the publication misrepresented what he said in a friendly conversation with other gentlemen. The letter is regarded at the War department as completely exonerating Captain Schley and as a satisfactory explanation of the alleged interview.

CUBAN IMPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 26.—A comparative statement showing the imports of iron and steel, and their manufactures, into Cuba, has been prepared in the division of insular affairs of the war department. This statement shows that during the calendar year 1900, the aggregate value of iron, steel and their manufactures from all countries was $4,751,395, as against $2,930,845 during the calendar year 1899, an increase of $1,820,550, or sixty-two per cent. The imports of these commodities from the United States in the year 1900 amounted in value to $3,685,829, as against $2,395,209 in 1899, an increase of $1,290,620, or fifty-four per cent.

POSTAL FRAUDS

Washington, Aug. 26.—The war department has directed Attorney H. C. Lewis, special agent of the department in the prosecution of Charles Neely, accused of postal frauds in Cuba, to turn over to General Wood the testimony of twenty-four witnesses if the department of justice has no objection. Among the witnesses whose testimony has been taken is that of the president and cashier of the Seventh National Bank of New York.

Lemly Goes into the Work.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Captain Lemly will give practically his entire attention to the Schley case from this time on, leaving the details of the judge advocate general's office to those who have handled them in his absence.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Continued Increase in Imports and Exports.

Washington, Aug. 23.—A continued increase in both the import and export trade of the Philippines is shown in a comparative statement compiled at the war department giving the commerce of the islands for the seven months ending January 31, 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ending January 31, 1901, was $17,991,167 as against $12,674,705 for the same period in 1900, and the merchandise exported was $12,837,359 as against $8,305,530 for the 1900 period. This shows an increase of 42 per cent in the value of imports and 52 per cent in export values.

The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries respectively during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901 and 1900, exclusive of quartermaster's supplies, follows:

United States, 1901, $1,493,488; 1900, $890,010, or 68 per cent increase. European countries, 1901, $8,974,183; 1900, $5,270,766, or 70 per cent increase. Asia, 1901, $7,327,582; 1900, $6,006,222, or 22 per cent increase; Oceania, 1901, $197,683; 1900, $507,702, or 61 per cent decrease.

Exports of merchandise various countries respectively during these seven months' periods follow:

United States, 1901, $1,477,611; 1900, $2,037,630; European countries, 1901, $7,983,751; 1900, $3,201,658. Asia, 1901, $2,543,410; 1900, $2,774,464. Oceania, 1901, $286,805; 1900, $242,245. Other countries, 1901, $345,782; 1900, $49,533.

The value of cotton and cotton goods imported during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1901, was $6,281,684, an increase of $3,073,861. Provisions, meats, and other food stuffs, $4,446,768; increase, $1,524,677. Iron and steel, and other metals and manufactures of, $1,204,149; increase, $760,519. Chemicals, drugs and dyes, $555,380; decrease, $174,537. Steam and sailing vessels, $552,985. Breadstuffs, $407,726; decrease, $19,895. Gums, resins and oils, $330,601; increase, $242,879. Silk and manufactures of, $375,507; increase, $256,824. Glass, earthern, stone and chinaware, $301,277; decrease, $186,964. Machinery, machines and vehicles, $294,043; increase, $197,176. Paper and manufactures of, $292,645; decrease, $41,532. Miscellaneous, $1,856,647; a decrease of $938,482.

The value of hemp exported during the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1901, was $7,233,155, an increase of $2,661,110. Sugar, $1,010,590; decrease, $626,086. Tobacco and cigars, $1,509,623; increase, $244,296; Copra, $1,906,315; increase, $1,671,856. Miscellaneous, $707,621; an increase of $247,371.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The treasury officials have unearthed what they allege is a wide conspiracy in Nogales, Ariz., to admit Chinese into the United States. Thus far the collector at Nogales, William M. Hoey, and Deputy and Chinese Inspector B. F. Jossey; Frank How and another Chinaman, who lives at Clifton, Ariz., have been arrested.

Other arrests will follow. It is charged that Chinese in large numbers have been permitted to cross the border upon the payment to the collector of anywhere from $50 to $200 apiece. Hoey was appointed about a year and a half ago from Indiana.

Hoey From Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24.—Wm. M. Hoey, arrested at Nogales, was appointed from Muncie, Ind., where he was foreman in a steel mill and well known as a labor leader.

FIVE LIVES LOST

By an Explosion of Gas in the Cleveland Tunnel.

Cleveland, Aug. 21.—As the result of an explosion of gas in the new water works tunnel, under Lake Erie, last night, five more lives were added to the already long list of casualties recorded since the work first began on the great artificial waterway.

Crib No. 3, five miles from shore, and two miles beyond Crib No. 2, where nearly a dozen lives were lost a week ago, was the scene of the latest accident.

The work of sinking the big intake shaft at this point was completed yesterday and five workmen were engaged in digging a tunnel in the direction of No. 2 crib, when the fatal explosion occurred.

The heavy casing of the shaft was shattered by the terrific force of the explosion and an immense volume of water from the lake rushed in upon the unfortunate workmen at the bottom. Two men who were at work on staging at the top of the shaft were blown high into the air, but alighted on the crib, and, beyond being stunned, were not seriously injured.

The accident occurred early last night, but nothing was known of it on shore until to-day. For some unexplainable reason no boats are kept at the cribs. Thirty men who were on the crib when the explosion took place spent the night vainly signalling for assistance. It was long after daylight before a tug reached them.

It is supposed that the men digging struck a vein of gas which was ignited by a spark made by a workman's pick.

Heavy iron girders and machinery weighing more than a hundred tons were forced out of the shaft by the explosion. The crib was wrecked. Death must have been instantaneous to the workmen in the tunnel, for their comrades above heard no outcry.

So great was the destruction wrought by the explosion that it will probably be weeks before the damage can be repaired and the bodies of the unfortunate workmen recovered.

CONSTITUTION REDUCED.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Constitution was measured yesterday by Mr. Hyslop, of the New York Yacht club. He did not take her water line length, but measured her sail area, and to-day announced, as the result of his calculation, that her racing length had been reduced by five-one hundredths of an inch, making her at present 104.14. This reduces her allowance to the Columbia about two seconds in a thirty-mile course.

DOVER'S BIG INJUN NOW.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Elmer Dover, private secretary to Senator Hanna, was adopted into the Apache tribe of Indians at the Indian congress of the Pan-American in the presence of 30,000 people. Geronimo led the exercises. Dover stood the test of 700 Indians bravely. His name was inserted in the Apache parchments.

Geronimo gave him the Indian name of Chief Big Man's Favorite. President McKinley and Senator Hanna are to be adopted on September 5.

HEADED BY SAMPSON

Is the List of Witnesses Against Schley Summoned by the Government.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The navy department, to-day, through Capt. Lemly, the judge advocate of the court of inquiry, supplied the counsel for Admiral Schley with a tentative list of witnesses to be called before the court by the government. The department declines to make this list public, but it is understood that it contains, and, in fact, is headed by the name of Rear Admiral Sampson. It is not even possible to learn the number of witnesses, but it is stated that the list is by no means complete. Some of the witnesses named may not be called, while, on the other hand, not only may the government add to the list, but Admiral Schley's counsel are at liberty to suggest additional names.

BIG BETTING.

New York, Aug. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton was informed Wednesday night, it is said, that C. Oliver Iselin would accept the bet of $25,000 offered by C. Arthur Pearson, of London, on the Shamrock II. Iselin will, yachtsmen say, take the Constitution end at even money. Pearson is the millionaire proprietor of the London Express and other publications.

W. J. Kingsley, representing Pearson, will arrive in New York on the Deutschland, on August 29. He has received full power to place the big bets that the millionaire publisher wants to make on the Irish boat. Pearson is intensely interested in yachting and he studied the Shamrock very closely while she was being tried out with the old challenger.

In addition, he enjoys the confidence of Sir Thomas, and declares that he will wager the money because the celebrated merchant believes that he will certainly bear away the long-sought-for cup this time.

Iselin is the well known New York millionaire and yachting expert. He is one of the syndicate that owns the Constitution and two years ago was the managing owner of the Columbia, having full charge of the successful defender and sailing her to victory.

TO NURSE A LEPER.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Dr. Louis Knapp, yesterday took final farewell of his wife and four children, and will isolate himself with Dong Gong, the Chinese leper discovered here two weeks ago. He will nurse the leper as long as may be necessary, and, if he should contract the disease himself, will be forever isolated from humanity.

A three-room frame house has been constructed by the city in a remote spot. Dr. Knapp will move his library and other effects into this and devote his spare time to the study of leprosy.

There were five other applications for the position. Dr. Knapp as 40 years old and has been practicing medicine here for two years. He is a graduate of a Detroit medical college.

THAT OIL FIRE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23.—The fire which started at the works of the Atlantic Refining Company, at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill river front, in the southwestern section of the city, burned itself out yesterday. Vice-President Lloyd, of the company, estimates the loss at about $500,000. Fourteen tanks containing 200,000 barrels of oil, were destroyed. One pumping station and thousands of feet of pipe were rendered entirely useless, but the most important machinery is intact.

It was definitely learned yesterday that the two employes of the company said to have lost their lives in the explosion early Tuesday morning, are safe. This reduces the death list to three firemen.

PLATT FERNINST COLER.

New York, Aug. 26.—Senator Platt has unequivocally expressed his hostility to Comptroller Coler's mayoralty boom. The senator did not mince matters. Evidently he refused an interview after a distorted interview as to his own preferences and theories of the political situation, in which the name of Coler had figured. Mr. Platt went on record as unalterably opposed to the comptroller.

"What do you think of Mr. Coler's alleged willingness to accept the fusion nomination for mayor?" he was asked.

"I do not intend to discuss Mr. Coler," warily answered the senator.

"Would you favor such a choice?"

"I most certainly should not. I am unalterably opposed to Mr. Coler as a candidate."

HORRIBLE SUFFERING.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 22.—An issue of the Teller City News just received recounts a horrible tale of starvation by which George Huston, of Canton, O., perished and his two companions, Jack Huston and J. C. Thiery, living skeletons, were rescued by passing prospectors as they were on the verge of cannibalism.

The men lived for 62 days without food except such as they could find along the Agiapuk river, eking out their existence on grass roots, snails, wild goose eggs and half-formed birds. The starving men were found Saturday, July 20, by Lewis Reich and George Woods, prospectors.

George Huston died six hours before the rescuers arrived. His two starving companions, recognizing in their death a means of deliverance from their awful condition, cut from his thigh six inches of flesh to the bone, and when found were preparing a stew in the ego which had been their home for about two weeks.

CHINESE ARE CITIZENS.

Honolulu, Aug. 14, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23.—United States Judge Estee has decided that all Chinese born in the islands are American citizens no matter under what government they were born.

The decision was reached in the case of two Chinese born under the Hawaiian monarchy, who visited China recently, and on their return were denied admission. Judge Estee declares that the organic act of the territory made American of all citizens of the republic and that the laws of the republic and monarchy made all persons born here citizens.

FLAGLER WEDDED.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 24.—The marriage of Miss Mary Lilly Kenan to Mr. Henry M. Flagler, the Florida multimillionaire and Standard Oil magnate, was solemnized at 10 o'clock this morning at Kenansville, N. C., at the old country home of the Kenan family. There were present to witness the ceremony only a few friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor of Warren Memorial church, Louisville, Ky., but formerly Miss Kenan's pastor at the First Presbyterian church, this city, officiated.

LENTZ MAKES A RECORD.

Cincinnati, Aug. 21.—Former Congressman John J. Lentz and Louis G. Addison appeared before United States Judge Clark to-day and secured a permanent injunction restraining strikers at the plant of the Ohio Pressed Brick Company, of Rossville, O., from establishing pickets at the works and interfering with the work. A temporary injunction was issued two weeks ago The men have struck because the firm refused to compel several non-union men in its employ to join the union.

Big Land Sale.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 23.—Montana's auction sale of 3,000,000 acres of state lands will commence in Carbon county, of which Red Lodge is the seat of government, on September 18. Flathead county sales will begin October 22. There are 55,000 acres in this county.

STUDY OUR METHODS

English Workingmen to Visit America for That Purpose.

New York, Aug. 27.—On the Anchor line steamship Ethiopia, which arrived last night, came twelve workingmen, who have been sent to tour this country and study trades by an English paper. The men were selected by popular vote. They are: H. J. Humpery, coach builder, Leytonstore, Essex; Frank Harris, pottery and glass decorator, Bo 'Ness, Scotland; F. A. Scott, electrical and mechanical engineer, Glasgow; C. J. Jackson, engineer, Stratford; Thomas Graham, miner, Yorkshire; W. H. Grant, stevedore, Liverpool; George Hutley, painter, Kingston Hill, Surrey; Thomas Fleming, mason, Peebles; John Scutter, engine driver, Motherwell; Kenneth McKenzie, upholsterer, Inverness; George Eachells, weaver, Stockport; J. G. Cowan, hammerman, Gates Head, and A. Nicol Simpson, who will act as conductor of the expedition.

Mr. Simpson said: "We will visit Washington, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cleveland, East Liverpool, O., Buffalo, Ottawa and Montreal. We shall remain a few days in each city. The delegates came over here to gather information and study questions in which the British artisan is vitally interested. We will inquire into the conditions of the American wage earner, how they are housed and live, their hours, unions and other things of interest to us on the other side."

WAITED NINE HOURS

For a Command From Her Husband—Her Wonderful Nerve Triumphed and Her Life Was Saved.

New York, Aug. 27.—Sitting in the bow of a small rowboat, with a sheath-knife in her hand, ready at any instant to cut the rope that connected her craft with a sinking schooner, Mrs. Silas Dodd for nine hours, Saturday night and Sunday morning, passed through an ordeal that would have tried the nerve of a man of iron.

The schooner was a three-master, the Eliza A. Scribner, hailing from Promised Land, L. I., and bound from Boston to Savannah, with Capt. Silas Dodd in command.

Many miles east of Fire Island light, the schooner struck a submerged wreck Saturday night, when the sea was running high after the big wind storm in the afternoon.

The collision punched a hole in the Scribner, and the water began to pour in at a rate that promised to sink the schooner unless she could be beached.

Capt. Dodd ordered the small boat over the side and provisioned. He told his wife to get into the boat, and at his command cut the towline running to the schooner. He gave her a sheath-knife, telling her to keep it in her hand, and not delay an instant when he gave the order, so that she would be well out of the way should the schooner founder.

The night was black, and the small boat tossed on the heavy seas like a chip, but the plucky woman with the large knife clutched in her hand climbed over the side of the foundering schooner and in another minute was 30 feet astern in the cockle-shell boat.

Another boat was provisioned and made ready for launching for the captain and crew. The latter were set to work at the pumps, which were kept going at their maximum capacity, but could not keep pace with the inflowing water.

All night the woman sat in the small boat. She was benumbed to the skin in the first five minutes. In the darkness she could barely make out the hull of the schooner. Every minute she expected to hear her husband cry out to cut the painter. She kept the knife ready, though she knew if she had to use it she would be adrift on the ocean with small chance of reaching land.

Every little while, when distress signals were burned on the schooner, she could see that the vessel was much lower in the water and more unmanageable. Hour after hour passed until daylight came, and the tired woman still sat in the bow of the small boat with the knife in her hand.

The vessel was then close to the Fire island shore. The marine observer saw the distress signals and notified the lifesaving stations at Fire Island and Oak island. While they were preparing to go to the rescue, Capt. Dodd beached the schooner on Oak island. She then had nine feet of water in her hold.

The crew, as soon as the schooner grounded, collapsed on the deck after their incessant work at the pumps. When the life-savers reached her, Mrs. Dodd's nerve gave way, but she soon recovered.

A telephone message was sent to this city for the Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug, which was at once sent, reaching the vessel at 1 p. m. The schooner was pumped out and floated after temporary repairs had been made.

TREASURE SHIP ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The steamer St. Paul has arrived from Nome, via St. Michaels, with $1,500,000 in gold dust. She brings information that Judge Wickersham will not hold court at Nome during the temporary absence of Judge Noyes, and that cases now pending are to be tried at Unalaska.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The National army, Spanish war veterans, in annual session here, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Commander-in-chief, Colonel William H. Hubbell, of Brooklyn; senior vice-commander, General M. E. Urell, Washington, D. C.; junior vice-commander, H. C. Megrow, Indiana; inspector general, General A. B. Reinold, New York; judge advocate general, C. R. Miller, Ohio; surgeon general Dr. S. Clifford Cox, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Rev. W. H. I. Reany, United States navy; sponsor, Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.

A national council of administration was also chosen.

The adjutant-general and the quartermaster will be appointed by the commander-in-chief.

Detroit was selected as the place for the 1902 convention of the army.

NEGRO HANGED.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 22.—Luke Hough, a negro, was hanged near Wadesboro, N. C., last night by a crowd of enraged citizens. His body was then riddled with bullets. His crime was criminally assaulting Miss Lena Keith. He slipped upon his victim while she slept, and broke a chair over her head, and then tried to cut her throat.

The Keiths are prominent people, and as soon as the crime became known, the entire community started in the search. The negro was found within a few hours after the crime.

Creek Negroes.

Sapulpa, I. T., Aug. 24.—A citizen's committee has decided that all negroes not of Creek blood must leave Sapulpa by Monday afternoon, and notices to this effect were posted around town to-day. The order is the result of lawlessness. It is probable the negroes will resist and bloodshed is feared.

Kennan Here.

Boston, Aug. 23.—George Kennan, the author, whose strictures upon Russian reformatory institutions led to his expulsion from that country, was a passenger on the steamer Commonwealth, which docked here to-day.

STUDY OUR METHODS

Government Weekly Bulletin Notes Improvement in Late Corn.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The weather conditions of the week ending August 26, 1901, have been generally favorable except in the middle and South Atlantic and east gulf states, and Tennessee, where in nearly all these sections heavy rains have damaged crops and interfere with work, and in some districts washed lands and caused inundations. Drouth conditions still prevail in portions of Iowa, Oklahoma and Texas, in the last named state becoming serious in localities, and rain is also needed in Michigan, Nebraska, the north Pacific coast states and portions of Kansas and Missouri. The temperature conditions have been favorable for best results, except in portions of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana and Washington.

Continued improvement in the condition of late corn is generally reported from the principal corn growing states. Reports indicate that late corn in Iowa has made rapid progress and that the ears are filling beyond previous expectations; it shows some improvement in most localities in Nebraska, has improved in eastern and middle Kansas, and in western and southern Missouri; elsewhere in the last named state the crop is deteriorating and much complaint is received of ears not filling well. In the states of the Ohio Valley the prospects for late corn are decidedly improved, in some sections fields previously reported beyond recovery, will be reclaimed, and the indications are that the prospective yield will be largely increased. Cutting has begun in portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Spring wheat harvest is practically finished in all sections, although retarded some by rain in South Dakota and Minnesota. Thrashing is general and the yields are as a rule satisfactory except in North Dakota, where they continue below expectations.

The weather of the week has been generally unfavorable for cotton. Complaints of shedding and rusting are general throughout the entire cotton belt, except in Missouri and Oklahoma, but in Oklahoma the crop has been somewhat damaged by hot, dry weather; some favorable reports are, however, received from Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. Cotton is backward and in poor condition in Texas, although the late has improved where rain has fallen. It is opening quite rapidly in portions of Georgia and Alabama and picking is in progress in these states as well as in many localities in the western portion of the cotton region.

Tobacco is in good condition in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and the prospects for this crop are generally favorable in these states as well as in New York. Drying tobacco was slightly injured in Maryland by humid weather, and rains were unfavorable in Virginia.

While adverse statements concerning apples continue from a greater number of the principal apple growing states, reports from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Nebraska indicate fairly good prospects for this fruit in portions of those states.

Plowing for fall seeding is in progress in all sections, with soil usually in good condition except in the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valley, where rain is needed to put the ground in proper condition for this work.

CROP SITUATION.

London, Aug. 21.—The Mark Lane Express, summing up the crop situation, says:

"The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels, that of France at 300,000,000 bushels, and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 396,000,000 bushels for the great wheat importing area of Northwestern Europe, which needs 664,000,000 bushels.

"America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is therefore able to deal with the deficit single-handed.

"The Russian, Roumanian, Australasian and Argentine surpluses are left to meet the wants of Italy and the newest buyers, like Cape Colony, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavia, China and probably Austria-Hungary, Spain and Portugal. Egypt and India will be self-supporting for the next twelve months; but, Egypt has dropped from the list of exporting countries, and India does not seem able to continue her exports.

"The government has assumed that there will be an exportable surplus of 5,000,000 quarters; but, an Indian crop authority denies that the famine is over, or that the 1901 crop is abundant."

FEAR A CALAMITY.

Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 27.—Two men are dead and one of the largest oil gushers in the world is going absolutely wild, utterly defying the mechanical skill of man to stop it. The famous oil field presents the possibility of one of the direst calamities that ever visited Texas, should fire join forces with the great gushers.

James Smith died trying to shut off the well, and John McDaniels died trying to save Smith. Both showed great heroism.

The wild gusher is in the Hogg-Swayne syndicate tract, and belongs to the Palestine-Beaumont Oil company.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Aug. 24.—Bradstreet's says:

Evidence multiplies that the tide of trade has turned and that it is now settling strongly in the direction of an enlarged business at steady or higher prices. Crop improvement, particularly in the central west and the Mississippi valley, has been the mainspring of the more cheerful tone of advices, and enlarged fall trade operations at such cities as Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. Even the crop damage in the south-stricken corn belt come advices of a quite satisfactory business, in some instances reports being of a larger jobbing trade than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The notable strength of cotton, partly, however, the result of real or assumed crop damage, has been the active feature in the betterment of southern trade advices. At the great eastern centers distribution is going forward in as good, if not better volume, than a year ago.

Prices, except for some irregularity in the cereals, have been generally quite steady. Wheat was weak early on increased supplies afloat, enlarged receipts at the northwest and technical market conditions favoring a decline, but strengthened after on continued poor crop reports from abroad, fairly large clearances, although not equal to last week, and general confidence in present or better prices being maintained. Corn had sympathized largely with wheat, though weakening on its own account on better crop advices from the states east of the Mississippi, where timely rains have fallen. Net changes for the week are slight. Some hog products, particularly lard, have sympathized with the strength of corn.

Cotton goods have been rather irregular, but it is to be noted that talk of a reduction in wages and a consequent strike in Fall River, has been abandoned, and the close of the week finds print cloths firm, while cotton goods are quite steady, though not active at first hands.

Wool and woolen goods are strong, the former on active buying by manufacturers and advices that the new clique in the west has pretty well cleaned up. Boston and Philadelphia report activity in the raw material, without, however, any actual advance in prices. Woolen mills are fully employed on fall orders, while a liberal business has been booked for spring delivery.

Iron and steel show little change, accessions to the strikers in the case of the leading tube works of the country having been balanced by the re-opening of "struck" mills in the Pittsburg district. Tin plates and sheets are scarce and hard to get, and an order for 50,000 boxes at $7 per box was refused this week at Pittsburg. Chicago iron and steel jobbers are reported besieged by buyers. Some western consumers may have to shut down if supplies are not shortly forthcoming. Bessemer billets are very scarce at Pittsburg, and $25 is offered for the next two months' delivery. Pig iron prices could be shaded if a large order was offered. Building material is quite active, although the steel strike interferes with progress at some centers. Lumber stocks are very generally small, and fall prices are obtained for desirable lots. Sugar is lower and rather irregular, but the decline in this product and in flour and tin are the only important decreases noted for the week.

Leather and kindred trades are active at most markets. Shoe machinery is fully employed on fall orders, and sample orders for spring delivery are coming in freely.

Business troubles show no increase, the failures for the week numbering 162, as against 178 last week, 135 in this week a year ago, 154 in 1899, 172 in 1898 and 210 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 24, as against 25 last week, 29 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899, 27 in 1898 and 39 in 1897.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 27.—Close.—The grain markets dragged to-day. With cables lower and bearish Russian crop news the wheat opened easier and showed pronounced weakness for a time. The decline, however, seemed to have reached its limit and during th morning came the reaction that hardened the market and sent prices above the level of yesterday. The shorts were taking profit and this also helped to furnish support, and wheat likewise felt the effect of large buyers reinstating their long lines of corn. With light trade the close showed an advance of 3c.

Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 314 cars against 339 cars last week and 414 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 222 cars with 15 cars of contract grade.

Primary receipts of wheat were 1,204,000 bushels, and shipments 477,000, but no comparisons with last year can be made as this date was a holiday.

Bradstreet's detail on the available supply of wheat of the world shows:

East of Rockies, decrease	863,000
Europe and afloat, increase	1,800,000
Net increase	1,131,000
Corn, decrease	774,000
Oats, increase	571,000

Total clearances to-day were 621,000 bu. of wheat and flour; 83,000 bu. of corn, and 19,000 of oats.

It is estimated that receipts of grain at Chicago to-morrow will be 165 cars of wheat; 150 cars of corn, and 175 cars of oats.

In corn the low cables and continued heavy liquidation caused a weak opening but soon the liquiation was at an end and the buyers then quickly put up the prices.

Primary receipts of corn to-day were 721,000 bushels and shipments 339,000.

With the advancing price there was heavy trade in corn on the local board.

Oats were active and advanced with the head of the list.

The clover seed men were busy and prices improved.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 57¾